The Bedford Gazette.

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THE BEDFORD GAZETTE is published every Thursday morning by MEYERS & MENGEL, at $2.00 per annum, *if paid strictly in advance*; $2.50 if paid within six months; $3.00 if not paid within six months. *All subscription accounts MUST be settled annually.* No paper will be sent out of the State unless paid for IN ADVANCE, and all such subscriptions will invariably be discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they are paid.

All ADVERTISEMENTS for a less term than three months TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional All resolutions of Associations; communications of limited or individual interest, and notices of marriages and deaths exceeding five lines, *ten cents* per line. Editorial notices fifteen cents per line.

All legal Notices of every kind, and Orphans' Court and Judicial Sales, are required by law to be published in both papers published in this place.

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Jan1870.

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	Population.
Canton	1,000,000
Macoa	60,000
Hong-Kong	250,000
Swatow	200,000
Amoy	250,000
Foo-Chow	1,250,000
Wan-Chu	300,000
Ningpo	400,000
Hang Cheau	1,200,000
Shanghai	1,000,000
Total	5,910,000

These ports have a foreign commerce of $900,000,000, and an enormous domestic trade, besides which we have the immense internal commerce of the Empire, radiating from these points, through its canals and navigable rivers.

The cable being laid, this company proposes erecting land lines, and establishing a speedy and trustworthy means of communication, which must command there, as everywhere else, the communications of the Government, of business, and of social life especially in China. She has no postal system, and her only means now of communicating information is by couriers on land, and by steamers on water.

The Western World knows that China is a very large country, in the main densely peopled; but few yet realize that she contains more than a third of the human race. The latest returns made to her central authorities for taxing purposes by the local magistrate make her population *Four hundred and Fourteen millions*, and this is more likely to be under than over the actual aggregate. Nearly all of these, who are over ten years old, not only can but do read and write. Her civilization is peculiar, but her literature is as extensive as that of Europe. China is a land of teachers and traders; and the latter are exceedingly quick to avail themselves of every proffered facility for procuring early information. It is observed in California that the Chinese make great use of the telegraph, though it there transmits messages in English alone. To-day great numbers of fleet steamers are owned by Chinese merchants, and used by them exclusively for the transmission of early intelligence. If the telegraph we propose connecting all their great seaports, were now in existence, it is believed that its business would pay the cost within the first two years of its successful operation, and would steadily increase thereafter

No enterprise commends itself as in a greater degree renumerative to capitalists, and to our whole people. It is of vast national importance commercially, politically and evangelically.

☞ The stock of this Company has been unqualifiedly recommended to capitalists and business men, as a desirable investment by editorial articles in the New York *Herald*, *Tribune*, *World*, *Times*, *Post*, *Express*, *Independent*, and in the Philadelphia *North American*, *Press*, *Ledger*, *Inquirer*, *Age*, *Bulletin* and *Telegraph*.

Shares of this company, to a limited number, may be obtained at $50 each, $10 payable down, $15 on the 1st of November, and $25 payable in monthly instalments of $2.50 each, commencing December 1, 1868, on application to

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PRINTERS' INK has made many a business man rich. We ask u to try it in the columns of THE GAZETTE.

Dry-Goods, &c.

NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED AT J. M. SHOEMAKER'S BARGAIN STORE.

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Bedford, Pa., June 11, 1869.

TO CASH BUYERS.

TO CASH BUYERS.

NOW IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY to SAVE your GREENBACKS!

GO SEE and BE CONVINCED!

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are now receiving a LARGE and SUPERIOR STOCK of new and desirable

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DON'T FAIL to call and get posted on the new CASH prices before you BUY.—IT WILL SAVE YOU MONEY.

Bedford, Nov. 18, 1869, m3.

TO CASH BUYERS.

TO CASH BUYERS.

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The Bedford Gazette.

HOW WE BAGGED THE BUSHWHACKERS.

We arrived at about a half mile from where they had bivouacked for the night; from the top of a hill over which the turnpike ran we could plainly see their large camp fire glimmering thro' the trees, but could distinguish nothing further. Imagining that they must at least have taken the precaution of stationing a sentinel on the road, I instructed one of the darkies to creep forward and ascertain the fact, while with my squad I cautiously advanced about a quarter of a mile further on. Ned soon returned, and reported that there was a man slowly walking up and down the road about a hundred yards from camp each way, though he seemed to be doing rather drowsy duty.

Upon this intelligence I formed my plan of attack. At the suggestion of one of my sergeants I took down sufficient wire from a disused line of telegraph, and selecting two favorable trees growing on either side of the road, I extended the wire thrice doubled across it, some two feet from the ground, so as to trip up their horses, if, as they would probably do, they should attempt to escape along the road. This spot was about two hundred yards from the camp. Leaving my best sergeant with six men to guard this pit-fall, with full instructions how to proceed in every emergency I could imagine, I then, with the rest of my men, and guided by Ned, made a long circuit around, so as to strike the road about the same distance beyond the camp. Here I set up a similar wire trap, and left another six men and a sergeant to guard that, with the same instructions. All this we were fortunate enough to accomplish without attracting the attention of the sentinel, who seemed to be more than half asleep, and was paying as little heed to outside matters as he was unsuspicious of danger.

I then led the rest of my men by another circuit, still under Ned's guidance, to the rear of the camp, so as to fall upon them from the side opposite the road, and oblige them to take flight towards one or other of my two snares.

Thus far all had succeeded admirably, and I began to feel elate in the prospect of capturing the whole party without firing a shot, when a mishap occurred which came near marring our whole plan. One of my men, a kind of a nervous, excitable fellow, though brave and reliable in other matters, seemed to be constantly anxious lest his piece was not loaded or primed right, and kept perpetually fussing with it to be sure of its being in proper condition. And just in the nick of time, as such things always do happen, when we were within a hundred yards of the quietly sleeping party, BANG went this idiot's gun. I could have pummelled him soundly then and there, but we had no time to lose. The shot, of course, alarmed the Bushwhackers, who unluckily seemed to be resting on their arms, and all prepared for a contingency in everything but watchfulness; and although I at once gave the order, and we rushed forward with a cheer the instant after the shot fell, every man of them was in the saddle before we reached the spot. But they were sufficiently taken by surprise to have no idea of resistance, and when we stopped at about twelve yards and poured a volley into them, they every man but one, whose horse was shot under him, wheeled about and galloped down the road towards my second ambush. This was all I wanted, and we followed on at a run, shouting with all our might and main.

By the time we had got about half way towards my trap we heard a regular tramp of the horses turn into a kind of a confused, scrambling noise, mixed with oaths and screams, and immediately followed by a volley and a rousing cheer from my six boys who were watching it. The other party, according to directions, now came posting down to join us, and when I reached the spot, a few seconds after, I found a perfect pile of horses and men in the road, who had scarcely recovered from their surprise and stunning tumble. We made a rush upon them, and clubbing such as offered resistance, with little pains captured the whole party; for so completely paralyzed were they by their topple over the wire that they fired but six or eight shots before we had disarmed them all.

Having stripped them of their weapons I sent a couple of men after such of the horses as had made their escape; and they were easily caught, as, having recovered from their scare, they were mostly grazing by the roadside. We then counted prisoners and casualties. The fellow who tumbled at the camp had been captured by Ned and his comrade. Four of their number were hit, one badly through the body, the others slightly—one being a fellow I had cut in the arm with my sword, as he raised his revolver at me when we ran in upon them at the close. Only one of our own men was hurt, a sergeant, who was shot in the leg by one of the guerillas before he could club him down with his musket. This was doing pretty well, considering the hand to hand fight we had had, and especially as we had captured eight men. The three others had been sent further on by the officer of the gang, on a plundering tramp, but not thinking it best to pursue them myself, I sent an unhurt sergeant with six men to hunt them up. Three of the horses had been hit or lamed, so that we had to leave them behind, to the no small gratification of the negroes.

Then mounting such of the wounded men as could still ride on the remaining horses, and taking the door of an adjoining barn off its hinges, and covering it with blankets, as a stretcher for the badly wounded man, I made the four able-bodied prisoners hoist it on their shoulders and carry him along in the centre of the column. I need not say that I took care to choose the best beast for myself; having done which we set out on the homeward journey, puffed up with vanity in no small degree.

It was now full daylight, and as we could see for some distance over the sparsely wooded country, I dispensed with the harrassing duty of flankers and under the influence of success my men dispite loss of sleep, a long march, and an exciting combat, made along at a pace of two miles and a half an hour. The negroes followed us some distance with their cries of '*Hallelujah*,' and '*Lord be glorified*,' feasting their eyes quite as proudly as we on the crest-fallen prisoners.

By breakfast time we reported at camp amid the wildest acclamations of delight and gratulation from our comrades, who now for the first time, saw "live rebs," and envied our success not a little. And here occurred a little *fracas*, which illustrated so well Colonel Stadella's ideas of disipline and the rights of officers that I may as well mention the affair.

As we filed into camp we were, of course, instantly surrounded by crowds of enlisted men, and a group of officers stood a little further off. While I left my squad in charge of the prisoners for an instant, to step up and report to the Colonel, one of them began taunting a rebel, using toward him some very mean and unsoldierly epithets. At first the prisoner answered no word; but, finally, nettled at the unmanly insult, he turned upon his aggressor exclaiming: "D—n you you're too mean a Yank to notice, anyhow!" Whereupon our man, brute as he was, stepped up and deliberately slapped the defenceless prisoner in the face.

Colonel Stradella, with his characteristic sharpness of eye, had been keeping a half watch upon these proceedings while listening to my report, and though he could not hear the words that passed, could easily guess their purport from the gestures. No sooner did he see the dastard step up to the rebel prisoner with uplifted hand than he drew his pistol on him with a "*Santa Diavolo!*" and the fellow had no sooner committed his mean assault than, with a yell, he lay sprawling on the ground. On picking him up we found he had received a nasty wound through the shoulder; but as it was a proper requital for his cowardly blow, he had little pity wasted upon him, and was carried off to the hospital with the other wounded to be examined and dressed by the surgeon.

And, though the Colonel had no manner of right according to *our* views of discipline, to use his pistol in so reckless a manner, the case was so evidently one of speedy retribution that it was never mentioned except with a "Served him right!"

This first affair of mine was peculiar in many respects. With one exception it was the only hand-to-hand fight I ever had, and was one of the most successful exploits in which I was ever engaged. I can scarcely be said to have been under fire, for not a dozen shots were fired by the enemy, all told; nor was our own danger at any time great. And, although I confess to having felt nervous and "twitchy" while making my preparations to bag the gang, when once started into the fray I lost all sense of anything but confidence that we had netted them to a man.—COL. T. A. DODGE, *in Packard's Monthly, for September.*

A LOUISIANA ELECTION INCIDENT.

I heard another good thing to-day, while loitering in the cosy room of good old Mr. Barclay, the Journal clerk of the House. It will be remembered that the Election Committee of the House went South last spring to investigate the election frauds in Louisiana. While holding a session in the Teche country there appeared before them a strapping big negro, coal black, ignorant as a heathen but naturally bright and smart. The fellow was looked upon as a conceited idiot by the intelligent citizens of the place, but withal he had great influence with his people.

The negro appeared, and after answering numerous questions, the following took place between the Democratic committeeman and the witness:

Ques.—Did you vote at the Presidential election?

Ans.—Yes.

Ques.—Whom did you vote for?

Ans.—Grant and Colfax.

Ques.—Why did you vote for them?

Ans.—Because they had good principles.

Ques.—Well, what are their principles?

Ans.—As I understand, they were for good and harmony, and I always vote for any man whose principles are for good and harmony.

Ques.—Were any of them black men?

Ans.—Yes.

Ques.—Are you sure?

Ans.—Oh, yes!

Ques.—Well, which of them was the black man?

Ans.—Why, Massa Colfax.

Ques.—How did you know that he was black?

Ans.—Why, plenty of people said so, and then his pictures proved it.

Ques.—How did his pictures prove it?

Ans.—Why, the medals distributed to the colored men had likenesses of Grant and Colfax. Grant looked white, but Colfax was a darkey sure pop, or else the picture lied.

About this time the Republican members, who showed evidence of nervousness, during the conversation related above, interrupted and obtained leave to put a question to the witness.

When Patrick first tried peaches, he said he liked the flavor, but the seeds lay hard on his stomach.

A NEWSPAPER MAN "CORALLED."

I havn't dated this letter because I don't know where I am. I am about nine miles from Julesburgh, at a little settlement on the South Platte river. At daylight to-morrow I am to catch some of the finest salmon you ever saw. They will not bite at any other time of day. I suppose they learned this disagreeable habit of early breakfasting, from the "Bull Whackers," who navigate these plains. I am stopping at a little hotel about thirty by ten feet. The scarcest thing in this country is lumber settlers having to pay ever so many dollars a foot for all they use, besides what they brought in their valises. The landlord is from Pennsylvania, and seems to be doing a thriving business. By dint of hard talking and liberal promises, I got a room to myself. It was just large enough for a bed and candle-box, set on a chair, upon which I am writing this letter. It is in one end of the building, and separated from the next room by a bed quilt, which you must crawl under to come in or go out. But it is my room, and after the jolting I have had upon an Indian pony, I expect to have a good night's—

Was ever poor pilgrim in such a fix? Just as I had written "night's" above, and had "sleep" on the point of my pen, I heard a loud knocking on the floor just outside the bed-quilt.

"Crawl under," said I.

Enter the landlord's daughter, a buxum young lady of about seventeen years of age, I should judge. She opened her rosy lips and spoke as follows:

"Mister, don't take off your clothes to-night, when you go to bed."

"Why?"

"Because I am going to sleep with you."

"Well if you have no better reason than that——"

"Hush! Shet up! You told par you would not sleep with a man."

"I would rather sleep with a wet dog."

"Well, I have given up my bed to a sick man. I have been hard at work all day, and have to work hard all day to-morrow, and I can't afford to set up all night. The bed is wide enough for us both. I shall stay on the back side, and if you don't stay on your side—you'd better, that's all."

As she said this, she raised from her dress pocket an infernal jack-knife, such as farmers use in trimming fruit trees, and then let it fali back with a *chug*. I comprehended this situation in a moment, and unto this miden I quoth as follows:

"Miss young lady, your intentions may, or not, be honorable. I am traveling entirely by myself. My natural protectors are miles and miles away beyond the boundless prairie, ignorant of the perils which may beset their idol. Thus far I have not been insulted by your sex. I am a man of few words, but they are generally emphatic. I will give you a *part* of that bed, and that's all I will do. If you attempt, during the dark shade of the night, anything contrary to this firm detirmenation, by St. Joseph, my patron saint, I will shoot you through the midriff."

As I concluded, I laid a Slocum pistol upon the candle-box. A low chuckle outside the bed-quilt gave evidence that paterfamilias had heard and approved the arrangement.

My antagonist laughed, and saying, "Mistery I reckon we understand each other," she bounded over to the back side of the bed. There she is now, pretending to be asleep. I can't finish this letter. I can't do anything. Talk about the trials of the earlier saints—about being broiled over live coals—about being flayed alive—and about being broiled in oil! What was all *that* to all *this?*

SPEECH OF ZACHARIAH SPICER.

On the question, "Which enjoys the greatest amount of happiness, the bachelor or the married man?"

Mr. President and Gentlemen, I rise to advocate the cause of the married man. And why should I not? I claim to know something about the institution—I do! Will any Gentleman pretend to say I do not? Let him accompany me home. Let him confront my wife and seventeen small children, and decide.

High as the Rocky Mountains tower above the Mississippi Valley, does the married man tower above the bachelor. What was Adam before he became acquainted with Eve? What but a poor, shiftless, helpless creature? No more to be compared with his after self than a milldam to the roaring cataract of Niagara. (Applause.)

Gentlemen, there was a time, I blush to say, when I was a bachelor; and a more miserable creature you could hardly expect to find. Every day I toiled hard, and at night I came home to my comfortless garret—no carpet, no fire, no nothing. Everything was in a clutter and in the words of the poet—

"Confusion was monarch of all he surveyed"

Here lay a pair of dirty pants, there lay a pair of dirty boots, there lay a dirty play-bill, and there a pile of dirty clothes. What wonder I took refuge at the gaming table and the bar-room. I found it would never do, gentlemen, and in a lucky moment vowed to reform. Scarcely had the promise left my lips, when a knock was heard at my door, and in came Susan Simpkins after my dirty clothes.

"Mr. Spicer," says she, "I have washed for six months, and I haven't seen the first red cent in the way of payment. Now I would like to know what you are going to do about it."

I felt in my pocket book! There was nothing in it, and I knew it well enough.

"Miss Simpkins," said I, "Its no use denying it, I haven't got the stamps. I wish for your sake that I had."

"Then," said she promptly, "I don't wash another rag for you."

"Stop," said I. "Susan I will do the best I can for you. Greenbacks I have none; but if my heart and hand will do, they are at your service."

"Are you in earnest?" says she, looking a little suspicious.

"Never more so," says I.

"Then," says she "as there seems to be no prospect of getting my pay any other way, I guess I'll take your offer."

"Enough," said I.

"We were married in a week; and what's more, we haven't had cause to repent it. No more attics for me gentlemen. I live in a good house, and have somebody to mend my clothes. When I was a bachelor, gentlemen, I used to be as thin as a weasel. Now I am as plump as a poker.

In conclusion, gentlemen, if you want to be a poor ragged fellow, without a coat to your back or a shoe to your feet; if you want to grow old before your time, and as uncomfortable, generally, as a hedge-hog rolled up the wrong way, I advise you to remain a bachelor.

If you want to live decently and respectably, get married.

I have got ten daughters, gentlemen (overwhelming applause) and you may have your pick.

Mr. Spicer sat down amid loud, and continued plaudits. The generous proposal with which he concluded secured him five sons-in-law.

THE DUTCH WIDOWER.

"Mine frow was no better as she ort to be, till shust before she died; then she was so good as before," remarked Mr. Vanderhorn to his neighbor.

"Your wife was an amiable woman, and you do great injustice to her memory," said Swartz.

"Vel, vot you know so much about mine frow for?"

"I was not intimately acquainted with her, but I am sure that all her acquaintances loved her."

"Vot right had they to love her? May be—"

"May be what?"

"May be you loved mine frow, too."

"Why do you speak so strangely?"

"Vy, von day, a pig ugly man, shust like you, came into our house and kissed mine frow right before her face."

"Were you present at the time?"

"To be course I was."

"Well, what did you do?"

"I kicked him right behind his pack."

"Did he resent it?"

"Yaw; he proke me and te looking-glass and all te rest of te crockery in te house, 'cept de fether bed, into one tam smash."

"What did you do then?"

"Then I cried murder! murder! and I called for te shudge and de shury, and te police office and te constable to come, and he run'd away."

"Do you intend to charge me with taking such unwarrantable liberties with the companion of your bosom?"

"Me no charge notting for it now, because she be ted and burried."

"I will not allow you to make such insinuations. You are an old tyrant, and everybody said you were glad when you wife died."

"Everybody pe one tam liar."

"I saw no symtoms of sorrow."

"Me felt more wusht than if my pest cow had tied."

"Your cow? What a crmparison!"

"She was a great loss—a heavy loss—for she was so big as dat (spreading out his arms) and she weighed more tan two hundred pounds."

"Look out, old man, you will see trouble. I doubt if your wife was ever kissed by any man after her marriage. At all events, you must apologize for what you have said to me!"

"Vot is apologize?"

"You must beg my pardon and say you are sorry; if you do not, I will enter a complaint against you and have you arrested."

"I pe sorry ten."

"Sorry for what?"

"Sorry you kissed mine frow."

"You incorrigible idiot? This is not what you must say, for I never did such a thing."

"Must I say that you pe sorry that you never did such a thing."

"No—you must take back what you have said."

"Yaw—I must take back what you have said."

While the Dutchman was in a dilemma, his friend Hans Bamberger came along and finally succeeded in reconciling the parties when the trio adjourned to a neighboring coffee-house.

Man—A bubble on the ocean's rolling wave.

Life—A gleam of light extinguished by the grave.

Fame—A meteor dazzling with its distant glare.

Wealth—A score of trouble and consuming care.

Pleasure—A gleam of sunshine passing soon away.

Love—A morning stream whose memory gilds the day.

Faith—An anchor dropped beyond the vale of death.

Charity—A stream meandering from the fount of love.

Bible—A guide to realms of endless joys above.

Religion—A key which opens wide the gates of heaven.

Death—A knife by which the ties of earth are riven.

Earth—A desert through which pilgrims wend their way.

Grave—A home of rest where ends life's weary day.

Resurrection—A sudden waking from a quiet dream.

Heaven—A land of joy, of light and love supreme.

The Pacific Railroad has six monster locomotives specially to shovel snow.

The Bedford Gazette.

Thursday Morning, December 2, 1869.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

The scheme by which the leaders of the Radical party hope to rob the people of their right to settle the suffrage question in their own way, is now pendulous between life and death. The most skilful political doctors are uncertain whether it will live or die. The fate of the Fifteenth Amendment hangs trembling in the balance.

The Union, as at present composed, consists of thirty-seven States. Twenty-eight of these must ratify the Amendment before it can become a part of the Constitution. So long as ten of them withhold their assent, the Constitution remains unamended. The following named States have ratified, viz: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Nevada and West Virginia—20.

But Virginia ratified under duress, that is to say, Congress compelled her legislature to give its assent to the Amendment, under the threatened penalty of exclusion from the Union until such assent would be given. No lawyer who has ever read a half dozen pages of Blackstone, will regard this ratification as valid. But the Congressional tricksters will. And Missouri ratified but a part of the Amendment, which fact would render the action of the legislature of that State in the premises, utterly nugatory in the eyes of decent and honest men. Congress, however, will, doubtless, regard it as regular and legal.

The States which have rejected the Amendment, are New Jersey, Delaware, Ohio, Kentucky, Georgia and Tennessee—6. Of the States which are yet to act on it, California, Oregon and Maryland will certainly reject it. The New York legislature, at its coming session, will repeal its resolution of ratification and reject the Amendment. Rhode Island is in doubt. Minnesota acts on the *festina lente* principle. Ohio, we are assured, will stand firm in opposition to the Amendment, the "independent" Members and Senators from Hamilton county having determined to act with the Democrats on that issue. Indiana will elect a Democratic legislature next year and reject the Amendment. But if Ohio stands firm and New York repeals, the dragon will have been slain without the aid of Indiana. Should Texas, or Mississippi, follow the example of Tennessee, Ohio may also be dispensed with. The outlook for the conspirators who invented this hideous contrivance for the overthrow of popular rights, is any thing but hopeful. Take heart, friends of the Right! The darkest hour is just before the dawn.

GIBSON, of the *Genius of Liberty*, whose name stinks in the nostrils of the Democracy of Fayette county, as the very skunk-weed of corruption, dares not deny that he declared, in Philadelphia, last fall, that Packer's vote in that county, would depend altogether on how much money was given him by the State Committee for the purchas of his independent candidate for Prothonotary. He fights very shy on that subject, and beats an inglorious retreat under cover of a scattering fire, aimed, however, a little too low to hurt any one who does not live in the same depths of political infamy in which the miserable creature of the *Genius* perpetually grovels. Dropping the metaphor, let the reader understand that this Gibson interrogatively charges us with having been "willing to defeat Packer," if not "paid our price," and with having been "lukewarm in the Senatorial contest between Findlay and Scull," &c., &c.—Our zealous, unremitting and unselfish labor in behalf of Mr. Packer, Mr. Findlay and the whole Democratic ticket, from the beginning of the campaign to the close, of which no active Democrat in Southern Pennsylvania is ignorant, is our vindication. Let this cowardly blackguard, whose congenial business is to libel those whose fair fame his corrupt nature prevents him from emulating, ask the Democrats of this Senatorial district whether we were lukewarm in the struggle between Findlay and Scull. Let him ask his neighbor, the editor of the Somerset *Democrat*, or Mr. Findlay, or any other prominent Democrat of the district, if he would have himself written down a contemptible slanderer. As for our stewardship as Deputy Chairman of the State Committee, we are ready to render our account. The Committee can have it at any time. Can Gibson say as much for the money furnished him for the purchase of that "independent candidate for Prothonotary?" But we have already said more on this subject than the nature of it warrants. Let the vain coward of the *Genius* eject his slimy words.—They are quite innocuous.

"Rust, sword; cool, blusher; and" *Gibson*,
"Live safest in shame."

THE HARRISBURG PATRIOT.—We call attention to the prospectus of the *Harrisburg Daily and Weekly Patriot* published in another column. The *Patriot* is the only Democratic paper printed at the State Capital. Its daily issue contains the latest and fullest telegraphic reports and reaches this place and the towns between Harrisburg and Johnstown, on the Penna. R. R. and its branches, from ten to twenty-four hours earlier than the Philadelphia dailies. The *Weekly Patriot* is a large double sheet containing upwards of forty columns of reading matter, the latest and fullest market reports, tales, sketches, poetry and editorial articles on current topics. We will furnish the *Weekly Patriot* and the GAZETTE for $3.50 per annum.—To those who wish to subscribe for a paper outside of the county, we recommend the PATRIOT. Meanwhile, we would not be understood as recommending the abandonment of the home paper for any city publication.

A Washington correspondent says, barefaced thievery is now called "delinquency" by the Court journals. "Inadequacy of funds" to meet the demands of the Government, is the mild way of referring to an absconded defaulter. The official journal gives a case, in which it says "inadequacy" has just been discovered "upon the settlement of the accounts of an Acting Assistant Paymaster. It was found that his account is $26,000 short, and that he has absconded. His bonds are for $5,000." Net profit, $21,000! And so the money goes. Taxpayers, blessed innocents, imagine that they are being bled to pay off the public debt, and government pensioners, poor deluded cripples who vote the Radical ticket through good and through evil report, wait for their money. Radical Paymasters go into "inadequacy," and more taxes must be wrung from the people to make up the deficiency. How delightful to be humbugged!

THE "Old Guard" for December is on our table. This sterling monthly is always a welcome visitor to our sanctum. Mr. C. C. Burr, who has edited the "Old Guard" for seven years, retires and is succeeded by Dr. Thomas Dunn English. We are sorry to part with the old editor, though we hail the advent of the new. We have spent many pleasant hours with Mr. Burr, at his editor's table, which was always well furnished with substantials, and still better stocked with condiments, not lacking the real Attic salt. But we shall look for excellent entertainment at the board of "Ben Bolt." Forward, the Old Guard!

A Democratic member of the Alabama legislature has been denied a seat in that body because he held a county office before the war! His Radical opponent, who was beaten about one thousand votes, has been given the seat. And such is the "freedom" of which we people boast so loudly.

In the Southern States thousands of white American citizens are still under the ban of disfranchisement. In the language of an eloquent divine, "If this be the American Eagle, give us an owl!"

THE Philadelphia *Herald* says that the funded debt of that city will be increased a million and a half this year. The Radicals have had an overwhelming majority in the city councils for ten years past. Comment is unnecessary.

THERE has been more "secession" in Virginia. This time the moderate Radicals have seceded from the Radical party.

The Republican State Convention at Richmond adopted an address to Congress, setting forth that the election in Virginia was a Confederate triumph, achieved by intimidation and fraud, and asking Congress to order a new election, with the Constitution submitted as a whole (including the test oath and disfranchising clauses), and send a military force sufficient to protect Republicans in their rights, &c. A number of dissenting members withdrew from the Convention, and have issued a call for a National Union Republican meeting to-day.

Albert D. Richardson, an attache and formerly war correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, was the other day shot, and it is supposed seriously wounded, in the office of that newspaper, by Daniel McFarland, a lawyer. The cause of the difficulty was, it is presumed, an alleged intimacy of Richardson with McFarland's wife.

The triennial session of the Reformed Churches of the United States, met at Philadelphia on Wednesday evening, and organized. There are present 183 delegates from 31 classes, besides many advisory members and visitors.

The Credit Mobilier case has been decided by the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin county, in favor of the Commonwealth, but to the extent of $407,483.39; the amount claimed was over seven and a half millions.

The proposed new Constitution of Porto Rico, among other things, provides complete religious liberty, the right of suffrage to all who read and write, except slaves, and proclaims that slaves can have no rights, and can only acquire them by emancipation.

TO DEMOCRATS.

The other day, while visiting the house of a friend near Rutherford Park, New Jersey, on the occasion of a magnificent Thanksgiving dinner, a gentleman at the table casually remarked:

I am mighty sorry we lost Pennsylvania. I went from here clear home to vote, lost three days' time, and my expense-money. But it is all right. I shall keep on in that way, and vote every time there is a chance, if I have to travel a thousand miles to do it. As a Democrat I would vote, and as a Democrat I would help others who are voting and working to save the country.

We took one good, square look at that man, and set him down as a patriot. Such men are a help to a party, a credit to the country, an honor to themselves. In this case a working man, engaged in aiding the construction of a railroad through New Jersey, left his business, made a long trip to his residence, voted and returned to his work. Democracy of that kind should shame to snowy whiteness the faces of the stay-at-home Democrats who will not go to the polls unless provided with wagons or covered carriages, and oftentimes paid for the trouble they are put to in casting a vote.

There are in the country thousands of Democrats who keep away from the polls for some little reason or other. One is not exactly satisfied with the nomination. Another is mad because his brother, father-in-law, cousin, or partner was not nominated, and he refuses to vote. Another thinks the State will go against the party he works with, and professes to dig potatoes, husk corn, cut wood, or play seven-up in the wood-shed, barn, or wagon-house, rather than start out like a man and help those who are working while he is idling.

Another hates to lose his vote, thinks the matter over, talks with a few of his weak-kneed friends, and votes the ticket he dislikes, thinking it policy to be with the winning party. Another thinks this Democrat or that Democrat a little *too* extreme, so he withdraws his gaze from the grand entirety of Democracy, fastens it upon the little speck of humanity which attracts his thoughts; lets the grand issue go by default, and in venting his spleen on one man who is earnestly working himself, works directly against the party and persons he professes to labor with.

How many of our readers are there who will feel just a little ashamed to think they did not vote? And how many of those who managed the late campaign in Pennsylvania could take a lesson in earnest, working Democracy from the workingman and gentleman who made the remark as above quoted?

The Government, during the war, sent soldiers by the thousand to vote for its preservation, and for the continuation of the power by which the Government robbed the people for the benefit of the few. And to this day it gives fourloughs and pay to clerks in Washington who would go to distant States to vote for that party which furnishes them with food and drink. And yet there are thousands upon thousands of men everywhere who, from some cause or other, talk Democracy in a sort of wishywashy way three hundred and sixty-four days of the year; but when it comes to voting, through cowardliness or laziness, sit still while others go to the polls, rain or shine, and cast their ballots

As a general thing those who vote the least are the ones who want biggest offices; who are always importuning friends for nomination, which, if not received, causes them to either work directly against the ticket, or by neglect and selfish indifference jeopardize and often defeat the earnest work of others.—*Brick Pomeroy.*

BONDS IN THE EAST--WHEAT IN THE WEST.

Millions upon millions of dollars' worth of United States bonds locked up in the bank-vaults East, earning golden interest, while the bond-holder lives in idleness.

Millions and millions of bushels of wheat locked up in the granaries of the West, being eaten by rats, while the farmer is at work, in debt, in trouble, waiting for a chance to sell, and for money to pay little bills.

If the bonds were dragged out of their hiding-places, transformed into currency, and this money compelled to *earn its interest*, as laborers earn their wages, the farmer could sell his wheat and pay his debts—the Western merchant could pay the Eastern merchant—the Eastern merchant sell more goods, empty his store, and call upon all the manufacturing establishments of New England, or elsewhere, for more goods, until there would be employment for all who could labor.

The bonds locked up in the banks of the East contribute nothing for the support of labor or reward for enterprise.

The wheat in the West, the produce everywhere, is sold to support the ones who raise it—to feed the ones who labor, to go, in part to support the bond.

The bond was a necessity *then*. The wheat is *now*.

Military necessity called for the bond.

National necessity now calls for its taxation or change for currency.

During the war *they* said it was wrong for the soldiers to stand guard over the property of those who warred against the interests of the country. Now *we* say it is wrong for laborers to stand guard over the bonds, which are at war against industry!

Then *they* said, "Withdraw the troops from guarding the idle property of those who made their money at the expense of labor."

Now *we* say, "Withdraw your legislation from the defence of bonds, *exchange prisoners*, give us currency for bonds, and we will give you prosperity instead of hard times. Nations grow. What was a duty then is a crime now. The reaping-machine destroyed the rights of the cradle—the mowing machine of the scythe—the railroad train of the emigrant wagon—the telegraph of the carrier-pegion.

The inventions of the past are left by the road-side as progression marks our nation's course. The man who owned and trained carrier-pigeons demanded protection for his birds, and pay for training them. We pointed to the telegraph, and said—"Duty to the living and those who are to come, is our excuse. Let the dead bury their dead. The people are marching on!"

In saving the nation we created bonds. Let us not destroy the nation that the bonds may live. They came from the graves of our dead. Let them go to their own graves, and let sprout therefrom the green which shall restore life and beauty to the land, to be followed by the golden harvest which will follow.

Suppose all the bonds were called in, and the tons upon tons of paper on which they were printed bleached out by legislation, and returned printed in currency. Is it wrong for a nation to redeem its notes in what it has declared to be "legal tender"?

Answer if you can!

If greenbacks are a legal tender in part they are in all. If a legal tender, they are good enough to pay interest or to redeem bonds. If they are not, the Government lies! If made in part so by legislation, they can be made wholly so.

Give us currency for the bonds, stop the drain of interest from the wheatbins of the West, the cotton-mills of the South, and the gold-mines of the territories and sundown slopes. Compel bondholders to set their funds to work as men do their cattle. Give us money, and we will give you labor, and prosperity everywhere.—*N. Y. Democrat.*

FROM THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, November 24, 1869.

Of all the measures, the adoption of which will be pressed at the ensuing session of Congress, perhaps the most infamous is that embraced in what is called "Jenckes" bill. It is known of all what influence prevailed in the appointment of the "clerks and agents of every description" of the General Government. Probably there never was such a set gathered together by any process; besides which they received their places universally as a reward for dirty partizan services.—Not a known Democrat or honest Conservative is left in office. The purpose of Mr. Jenckes is simply to *perpetuate the present incumbents now in place*, and by a means infinitely more objectionable than the "Tenure-of-office" act, by which Congress sought to hamper President Johnson, it proposes to create a commission to control appointments of the hypocritical plea of securing talent and integrity. The measure, if passed at all, will be passed manifestly for the purpose of binding the hands of a Democratic administration, which is now sure to succeed the present! I am aware that Mr. Jenicks proposed the measure a year ago. It was then given the go-by, for the reason that the majority of the Radical Congressmen had full confidence of success in 1868. Its passage will be a virtual admission of defeat in 1872. That's all.

Thus early it seems to be conceded, that General Grant is repudiated for a second term. But the Radicals will hold on to the shoulder straps in selecting the coming man. The war feeling must again be appealed to, and sectional hate invoked. General Sherman is, therefore, brought in the field, and, I understand, with Grant's consent. The latter contemplates "swapping places." The present "General of the Army," however, is already involved in the "gift enterprise" business, as well as his predecessor, and, as his chances of political success increase, may yet far outstrip him. It is, consequently, thought by the poorer tribe of Radical magnates that he is not "the right man."

Letters from Ohio, received in this city, leave no room for doubt that the six independent members of the Legislature elected from the Cincinnati district have determined to act with the Democrats, which will give the latter the majority on joint ballot, thereby securing the rejection of the Fifteenth Amendment, and rendering Sherman's and Delano's pretensions to the United States Senatorial succession altogether abortive.

The jollification at the Navy Yard to day, passed off without any untoward event "to mar the harmony of the occasion." The President and his Generals, Admirals and Secretaries, made "a thorough inspectation of the workings and condition of the Yard," after which they went to work in good earnest in enjoying themselves. "The yard" was found to be in an excellent "condition," and the "workings" carried on with becoming vigor. Everything there, in short, is just as it should be, and the entertainment of Admiral Dahlgren beyond encomium. Very few visitors will get a confab with his Excellency to-morrow.

Ex-Senator Wade, of precious memory, is here, and looks rosy. He is after a Circuit Court Judgeship. These places, after all that has been said, will be given to mere partisan politicians.

Senator Ramsey, who has been spending the summer in Europe, at Government expense, has returned, and had a "long talk" with the Postmaster General yesterday. The Department footed his bill of expenses, on the pretence of his services connected with postal matters with France. Of course he did nothing during his short stay in Paris. Our existing arrangements with that country will cease on the 31st of next month. He brings no account of the present whereabouts of Washburne.—*Cor. of Baltimore Gazette.*

Providence, R. I., had a wedding in high life yesterday, in the marriage of Howard Jaffray, of New York, and Miss Emma Harris, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of Stephen Harris, Esq., a wealthy manufacturer of that city.

The New York *Democrat* sums up the results of the October and November elections, in order to show that the Democrats have gained a substantial victory. The exhibit comes in this shape: Among the States Grant carried in 1868 were Pennsylvania, Ohio, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Wisconsin Iowa, Illinois, and California. These gave him an aggregate majority of 285,247. Among the States that went for Seymour were New York, New Jersey, and Maryland. These gave an aggregate Democratic majority of 44,811—leaving a total majority for Grant in the eleven States mentioned of 240,536. Those same eleven States have voted within the last two months, for candidates of greater or less importance, but always upon questions of party. One of the eight States that went for Grant last fall, this fall goes Democratic, leaving only 7, which have given aggregated Radical majorities of 75,500, against 285,247 last year. New York, New Jersey, Maryland, and California have this fall gone Democratic, and given aggregated majorities of 82,000, against 44,811 last year. This, instead of leaving a Radical majority in eleven States of 240,436, gives the Democracy a majority of 6,500. Within one year the Radical majority has decreased 209,747, while the Democratic majorities have increased 37,189."

Ex-Confederate officers show their good sense by devoting themselves to peaceable enterprises, having a tendency to reconstruct and rehabilitate the South. Generals Lee and Lilly, with Admiral Maury, are associated as professors in Washington College, Lexington, Virginia, Kirdy Smith is at the head of a college in Kentucky; Stewart, of Tennessee, after the war returned to his old professorship of mathematics and engeneering in Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tenn.; Joseph E. Johnston will probably accept the presidency of the University of Nashville; Forrest is building a railroad from Selma to Memphis with prodigious energy; Beauregard has charge of a railroad in Louisiana; Mahone has charge of the Virginia and Tennessee road; Hood is pushing the business of the Life Association of America in the South; Fagin has an insurance agency in Little Rock. Few indeed of the prominent military leaders of the South are idle.

MISSISSIPPI RADICALISM—*Bloody Work—Five Men Killed.*—At a recent meeting at the Crystal Springs, a Radical (colored man) interfered in a quarrel between two whites, and drew a pistol on one of them, a Conservative. Meeting him at Dry Grove, the gentleman, Mr. Wells, on whom the pistol was drawn, inflicted punishment on his assailant with a whip. That night (Saturday) a body of forty or fifty armed Radicals (negroes) organized a mob and visited several houses in the neighborhood searching for Wells, and telling the females of the families that if they didn't reveal his whereabouts they would cut their throats and burn the houses over their dead bodies. In their marauding expedition, we are informed, they visited the house of an old peaceable citizen of the community, Mr. Collin, aged 70 years, breaking his skull. His son retaliated by shooting the murderer, and was himself killed or badly wounded. The next day (Sunday) the mob continued its depredations, and among other outrages, sacked two stores at Dry Grove. In the meantime the alarm had been given, and the white men of the neighborhood collected for defence, and started to arrest the proceedings of the marauders. They were ambushed by the Radicals and fired into. One of the number was killed and two wounded. They killed two of the rioters, and the others took to the woods.—*Jackson Clarion.*

A NEW METHOD OF COLLECTING THE TAX ON DISTILLED SPIRITS.

Hon. Leonard Myers, of Pennsylvania, intends early in the next session of Congress to introduce a bill changing the present system of collecting tax on distilled spirits and levying it entirely upon the capacity of the distillery. He was first to present the plan several years ago, when on the Darling Investigation Committee, and still insists that the gross demoralization of the present system shows some such change in the law is needed. He contends not only that it will increase the revenues from this source, but will remove the temptations to fraud presented by the law as it now stands; abolish the regulations of the Department on the subject, do away with stamps and meters, and reduce the force now employed to carry out the law. Mr. Myers will urge these views upon Congress, believing that there will be general approval of the principles embodied in his bill.

FIRST CLASS SENSATION.

Warrant for Ben. Butler--Beauty after the Beast--The Spoon Question to be Investigated.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—Judge Jones, of the Superior Court of New York, ordered the arrest of B. F. Butler, for stealing silver ware and table furniture to the amount of $80,000, from Mrs. Rowena Florence, niece of Gen. Twiggs, in the year of 1862, at New Orleans.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—The order of arrest issued by Judge Jones, of the Superior Court, against General B. F. Butler, at the suit of Mrs. Florence, of New Orleans, charges him with feloniously appropriating three jeweled gold gilted swords formerly the property of Gen. Twiggs and worth $35,000, and a box of silver ware valued at $2,000. The bail was fixed at $15,000.

It is reported that the seizure of the Spanish gunboats by the United States authorities will throw four hundred men out of employment at the Delameter Works, New York.

An offer has been received by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, from parties in England, to take $8,000,000 of that Company's bonds. No action has yet been taken on the proposition.

Mike McCoole has challenged Tom Allen publicly to test his willingness to fight.

Miscellaneous

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Everybody wanting good Neck-ties, Collars, &c., should call at once at Garwood's Regulator.

sept30,'69tf.

TO MY MANY FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS.—I take this method of thanking my friends for the patronage they have extended to me in the past, and would recommend that they extend the same to my successor, W. C Garwood, who has taken charge of the "Regulator" establishment. H. F. IRVINE.

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CAUTION.
An old law-book, published many years ago has just been hastily re-issued as "a new book," without even a suitable revision of its obsolete statements. Do not confound that work with CHAMBERLIN'S LAW-BOOK FOR THE PEOPLE.
july30m6.

ESTRAY NOTICE.—Came to the premises of the undersigned, in Snake Spring tp., on or about the 16th of October last, a White Sow, with both ears cropped, about two years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be dealt with according to law. JOSEPH MORTIMORE.
nov18w3.

MONEY OR NOTE.—All persons indebted to John S. Sproat & Co., for brick, or F. Benedict for lumber, must close their accounts by the 10th of December or suit will be brought. JOHN S. SPROAT & CO.
nov18w3. F. BENEDICT.

STRAY STEER.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in Juniata township, sometime in September last, a brindled Steer, one year old, past, supposed to be out of a drove. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.
nov18w3* ANDREW DIEHL.

$1200 AND ALL EXPENSES PAID!—See Advertisement of AMERICAN SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE, in our advertising columns. nov6y1

Miscellaneous.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, will cure Consumption, Liver Complaint, and Dyspepsia, if taken according to directions They are all three to be taken at the same time. They cleanse the stomach, relax the liver, and put it to work: then the appetite becomes good; the food digests and makes good blood; the patient begins to grow in flesh; the diseased matter ripens in the lungs, and the patient outgrows the disease and gets well. This is the only way to cure consumption.

To these three medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivalled success in the treatment of pulmonary consumption. The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs, nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the phlegm or matter is ripe, a slight cough will throw it off, and the patient has rest and the lungs begin to heal.

To do this, the Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver, so that the Pulmonic Syrup and the food will make good blood.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills act upon the liver, removing all obstructions, relax the ducts of the gall-bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved; the stools will show what the Pills can do; nothing has ever been invented except calomel (a deadly poison which is very dangerous to use unless with great care), that will unlock the gall-bladder and starts the secretions of the liver like Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

Liver Complaint is one of the most prominent causes of Consumption.

Schenck's Seaweed Tonic is a gentle stimulant and alterative, and the Alkali in the Seaweed, which this preparation is made of, assists the stomach to throw out the gastric juice to dissolve the food with the Pulmonic Syrup, and it is made into good blood without fermentation or souring in the stomach.

The great reason why physicians do not cure consumption is, they try to do too much; they give medicine to stop the cough, to stop chills, to stop night sweats, hectic fever, and by so doing they derange the whole digestive powers, locking up the secretions, and eventually the patient sinks and dies.

Dr. Schenck, in his treatment, does not try to stop a cough, night sweats, chills, or fever. Remove the cause, and they will all stop of their own accord. No one can be cured of Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Canker, Ulcerated Throat, unless the liver and stomach are made healthy.

If a person has Consumption, of course the lungs in some way are diseased, either tubercles, abscesses, bronchial irritation, pleura adhesion, or the lungs are a mass of inflammation and fast decaying. In such cases what must be done? It is not only the lungs that are wasting, but it is the whole body. The stomach and liver have lost their power to make blood out of food. Now the only chance is to take Schenck's three medicines, which will bring up a tone to the stomach, the patient will begin to want food, it will digest easily and make good blood; then the patient begins to gain in flesh, and as soon as the body begins to grow, the lungs commence to heal up, and the patient gets fleshy and well. This is the only way to cure consumption.

When there is no lung disease, and only Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, Schenck's Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are sufficient without the Pulmonic Syrup. Take the Mandrake Pills freely in all bilious complaints, as they are perfectly harmless

Dr. Schenck, who has enjoyed uninterrupted health for many years past, and now weighs 225 pounds, was wasted away to a mere skeleton, in the very last stage of Pulmonary Consumption, his physicians having pronounced his case hopeless and abandoned him to his fate. He was cured by the aforesaid medicines, and since his recovery many thousands similarly afflicted have used Dr. Schenck's preparations with the same remarkable success. Full directions accompanying each, make it not absolutely necessary to personally see Dr. Schenck, unless the patients wish their lungs examined, and for this purpose he is professionally at his Principal Office, Philadelphia, every Saturday, where all letters for advice must be addressed. He is also professionally at No. 32 Bond Street, New York, every other Tuesday, and at No. 35 Hanover Street, Boston, every other Wednesday. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer the price is $5. Office hours at each city from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic each $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 a half-dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK,
may28y1 15 N. 6th St., Philada., Pa.

Words of Wisdom for Young men, On the Ruling Passion in Youth and Early Manhood, with SELF HELP for the erring and unfortunate. Sent in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P., Phila., Pa. may28,'69y1

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEW STYLES FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING. Now in stock a fine assortment of MEN'S YOUTHS' AND BOYS' READY MADE GARMENTS, to which large daily additions are being made.

SUPERIOR IN STYLE, FIT, AND WORKMANSHIP to any other stock of Ready-Made Goods in Philadelphia.

—Also a choice selection of

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS IN THE PIECE, which will be made up to order in the BEST AND FINEST MANNER for those who prefer

ALL PRICES GUARANTEED LOWER THAN THE LOWEST ELSEWHERE, AND FULL SATISFACT ON GUARANTEED EVERY PURCHASER IN ALL CASES OR THE SALE CANCELLED AND MONEY REFUNDED.

Samples of material sent by mail when desired, for Garments either Ready-Made or made to order.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth Streets, BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA
oct16'68y1.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc. The object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, will please address REV EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County, New York.
may14y1

ERRORS OF YOUTH.—A gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 42 Cedar street, New York
may14y1

A COUGH, COLD OR SORE THROAT Requires immediate attention, as neglect often results in an incurable Lung Disease.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES will most invariably give instant relief. For *Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases*, they have a soothing effect.

SINGERS and PUBLIC SPEAKERS use them to clear and strengthen the voice.

Owing to the good reputation and popularity of the Troches, many worthless and cheap imitations are offered, which are good for nothing. Be sure to OBTAIN the true BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. Sold Everywhere. nov11-69m6.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.—The undersigned hereby give notice that they have dissolved the partnership heretofore existing between them in the mercantile business, by mutual consent. The books are in the hands of Simon Hershman for collection, who will also pay all debts owed by the late firm.
SIMON HERSHMAN,
sept959tf SOLOMON GREENBAUM.

ESTRAY NOTICE.—Came to the premises of the undersigned, in Liberty tp., on or about the first of November, inst., a red and white spotted steer, with white face and small horns, about 2 years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take it away, otherwise it will be dealt with according to law.
nov18w3* JACOB BRUMBAUGH.

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY choice brands of chewing Tobaccos and Cigars, at wholesale or retail, is at Oster's. Good natural leaf Tobaccos at 75 cents. Try our 5 cent Yara and Havanna cigars—they cant be beat,
une18m3

The Bedford Gazette.

Home and Around.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP R.R.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—TIME TABLE.—On and after Sept. 13th, passenger trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Mail Train leaves Mt. Dallas at 1.00 p. m., arrives at Huntingdon at 4.20 p. m.; leaves Huntingdon at 8.40 a. m., and arrives at Mt. Dallas at 11.52 a. m.

Accom'n Train leaves Saxton at 8.20 a. m., and arrives at Huntingdon, at 10.10 a. m.; leaves Huntingdon at 5.55 p. m., and arrives at Saxton at 7.41 p. m.

Scarlet fever has made its appearance in this place.

They have excellent sleighing in Somerset county.

Always in order—subscriptions for the GAZETTE. Only $2 in advance.

Pretty paper petticoats are said to be the latest agony. What next?

The work on the Pittsburg & Connelsville Railroad is progressing finely.

Bedford has been pretty thoroughly lectured, of late, on temperance, and "sich."

In Cassville, Huntingdon county, last week, a brute of a woman whipped her child to death.

Over, of the Hollidaysburg *Register*, is badly frightened at Jeff Davis' ghost. The pity of him!

Financial failures are the order of the day. People should help one another by paying their small bills.

Peter Heffley, Esq., of Somerset, has purchased and brought into that county, three fine Alderney heifers.

It is easy to go down hill after you once start. Everybody is willing to give you a propelling kick about that time.

The faces on the new currency, instead of representing the Goddess of Liberty, are said to be exact likenesses of some of the "Treasury pets."

"Dad" Lewis of the Huntindon *Globe*, prefers "sour kraut and speck" and several feet of sausage, to turkey. "Jist as a fellow was raised."

Huntingdon papers demand a new jail at that place. If a witness be required, we can testify that the present institution is an old nuisance.

The Huntingdon *Globe* attributes the late horrible murders in that county to the demoralization of the Radical party in that section. Shouldn't wonder.

The new round house, now in course of erection by the Penna. Railroad company, at Altoona, is 1340 feet in diameter, with eighty tracks, and open centre, with turn-table.

Sixty-five thousand dollars have been expended on the house and grounds of the Hollidaysburg *Seminary*, and the result is one of the most elegant educational establishments in the country.

NEWSPAPERIAL.—A good newspaper—the GAZETTE. A bad noose-paper—a death warrant. A noose-paper taken for "better or for worser"—a marriage certificate.

There is a great scarcity of small bills about our town, and with some there is always a scarcity of both large and small denominations. Printers, for instance.

Somebody says the reason why we have so little Indian Summer this year, is that the Indians are about all killed off, and it isn't worth while to get much of a summer for the few that are left.

Two Methodist preachers of Somerset, Pa., went out hunting deer, last week, and succeeded in killing two, one of which weighed 205 pounds and the other 120. Pretty well done for those amateur Nimrods.

The Chinese have a law making all the young men marry before they are twenty, or else be drummed out of town. What a drumming out there would be in Bedford if the Grand High Coon reigned in America.

A WIDE-AWAKE YOUTH'S PAPER.—The *Youth's Companion*, of Boston, announces nearly a score of regular contributers for 1870. Many of them are among the best known and most brilliant writers.

MESSRS. Lloyd & Co., of Altoona, have opened a banking-house in this place, in the room on Pitt st., next door to T. M. Lynch's hardware store, recently occupied by O. E. Shannon & Co. The new bank will be a great accommodation to the business community.

Judge Dana, of Luzerne county, has given an opinion that election officers are entitled to two days pay if they are employed beyond the hours of midnight on the day of the election. Our County Commissioners took this view of the case and paid the Bedford county election officers accordingly.

Hon. John Cessna and family are "doing" South Carolina.—*Exchange.*

Mistake. "Hon. John Cessna and family" are "doing" Bedford. John started for the former place but got only as far as Washington, where he discovered that somebody else had gobbled all the "contested election funds," and his infant lolity being of the kind that requires a good deal of financial "pap" to keep it alive, he turned his back to Washington, with its treasury, and came home.

Who that has seen a dangerous disease arrested by an able physician or a good medicine but values both? Be it your family physician, to whom you owe so many escapes from aches and ails, or Dr. Ayer's inimitable remedies:—his Sarsaparilla that renewed your vitality or Cherry Pectoral that cured a painful cough, or his Ague Cure that expelled the freezing ague and burning fever from your blood. Who that has been relieved by any of these agencies but feels grateful for them all!—*Bangor Times.*

Adam K. Pencyl, Esq., Poor Director elect has entered upon the duties of his office. He succeeds Michael Diehl, Esq., who served the county faithfully during his term.

"Stern Winter with its icy chains," intead of "lingering in the lap of" Fall, seems to be attending its own business with an alacrity that is somewhat refreshing. Snow and ice have covered the earth, and fearful are the apprehensions of those who are not properly prepared for the long winter before them. If the cold weather should continue till the approach of gentle spring, who can tell the amount of suffering, from cold and hunger which the poor will have to undergo. May He who "tempers the wind to the shorn lamb" protect the poor and unfortunate!

DISTRESSING OCCURENCE.—We learn from the Somerset *Democrat* that one day, last week, Conard Keefer, and a man named Ringler, of Bedford county, were hunting deer in Northampton township. After traveling together for some time they separated. Some time afterwards, Keefer saw what he supposed to be a deer in the bushes some two hundred yards distant, and fired at it—when an exclamation from Ringler revealed the fact that he was shot. The ball passed through one of his shoulders, but the wound, it is said, will not necessarily prove fatal. Mr. Ringler, we believe, is doing well, and on a fair way to recover. Another warning to hunters and others who handle fire-arms.

DEDICATION.—Messiah's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Bedford township, Bedford co., was dedicated on Sabbath morning, Nov. 28. The ministers assisting on the occasion were Rev'ds. A. C. Ehrenfeld, Probst and Benedict. A fitting discourse was delivered by Rev. Ehrenfeld. The church is a fine building, erected on a commanding site, neatly finished, at a net cost of about $5,000, of which $1,300 were raised on the occasion named. Many feared the result of that day, but it proved to be one with which many pleasant recollections will be associated. Notwithstanding the financial pressure, there was but one sentiment, and that was, we have built it and we can pay it. Never have we seen Christians face duty more faithfully. We were favorably impressed with all the exercises and in particular with the young choir newly organized. They acquitted themselves nobly. They have reared for themselves a monument lasting and eternal.—COM.

COMPLIMENTARY.—The following first rate notice of the present Sheriff and his predecessor, we clip from the Bloody Run *Press*. Coming from such a radical opposition source, the parties named cannot take it other than a high and well deserved compliment:

WILLIAM KEYSER, Esq., the newly elected Sheriff was sworn into office and assumed the duties thereof on Saturday of Court week. From our knowledge of Mr. Keyser's personal habits and character, we have no hesitancy in predicting that he cannot fail to make a good and competent Sheriff. He has appointed Mr. John A. Cessna as Deputy, and as John is a clever and obliging fellow, we feel certain that he will make an acceptable officer. The retiring Sheriff, Robert Steckman, and his Deputy, Philip Huzzard, both proved themselves excellent officers, and have won the esteem of the business men of the county for the promptness and fidelity with which they discharged their official duties.

A SPLENDID PRIZE FOR THE LADIES.—The finest, most pleasing, and costly engraving ever published in America, to be presented as a premium to each subscriber to Demorest's Monthly, a Magazine of practical utility in the household, a mirror of the fashions and a literary conservator of surpassing interest and artistic excellence, acknowledged to be the Model Parlor Magazine of America.

The engraving, 28 by 35 inches, is from the original painting, entitled, "The Pic-Nic on the 4th of July."

The work on the engraving alone cost over seven thousand dollars, besides the cost of the copyright, and is acknowledged by competent judges the most elaborately finished large work of art ever engraved in America.

Fine copies of this magnificent Picture, on heavy plate paper, worth $10 each, are to be given as a Premium to each Subscriber to Demorest's Monthly Magazine. Yearly Subscription only Three Dollars, and Ten Cents (which is to be sent with the subscription), for the postage on the engraving, (which will be mailed securely done up on a roller).

The reception of this magnificent picture will take every one by surprise, and we do not venture anything in saying that $10 will not procure another that combines so much of interest and beauty.

Specimens of the Magazine, with circulars, giving full particulars, will be sent to any given address, post free, on receipt of 15 cents. Address, Demorest's Monthly, 838 Broadway, N. Y.

Near Tiptonville, Tenn., the other night, a party of masked "regulators" proceeded to a planter's house with the intention of disarming his negro laborers, but the latter received them with a volley, killing two of the maskers. Subsequently six of the negroes were arrested, and while on their way to jail were attacked and five of them were shot down.

Governor Geary on the 24th inst., signed the death warrant of Dr. Shœppe, the poisoner of Miss Steinecke, and Adam Titus, the murderer of Henry Stahm, in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania.

A plot to incite the negroes to rebellion on some of the Cuban plantations, has been discovered, and the ringleaders have been captured and executed.

Freights to and from India and China, from England, around the Cape of Good Hope, are declining, owing to the completion of the Suez Canal.

"NOT IF THE COURT KNOWS HERSELF."—Our excellent cotemporary, the *Mountain City Times*, of Cumberland, Md., announces the suspension of this paper, adding its regrets. It is pleasant to read one's obituary, ante-mortem, when it refers only to one's virtues. In order that our readers may have some idea of the sensation we experienced on seeing the notice we refer to in the *Times*, we copy it as follows:

NEWSPAPER SUSPENSION.—We regret to learn from last week's *Bedford Gazette*, that so thorough-going a Democratic paper as our neighbor has been, is obliged to suspend publication. The publishers say that its assets are sufficient to pay the claims against it.

Are there not enough whole souled Democrats in Bedford to set so able and ardent a worker in the cause on its legs again? Pennsylvania is too important a state, and the Democracy cannot afford to lose one of its organs in this, perhaps the greatest crisis in its history.

We assure our friends of the *Times* that the GAZETTE stands as firmly on its legs now as ever it did during the sixty-five years of its existence. It is well sustained by the sterling Democracy of Bedford and the neighboring counties, and its publishers hope to print it as a Democratic paper when Radicalism shall be remembered only as a by-word and a reproach. The error of the *Times* is explained when it is remembered that in our issue of Nov. 18, a card was published by Messrs. Reed and Schell, Bankers, announcing *their* suspension, which appearing at the head of our local column, was mistaken by the editor of the *Times* for an announcement of the discontinuance of the GAZETTE! We send greeting to our Cumberland brother, and hope these few lines may find him in the same state of health at present enjoyed by ourselves, which, thanks to a smiling Providence, is pretty good, thank you!

Secretary Boutwell, is said to be a monomaniac on the subject of billiards. He has his cue, which he carries to the saloon when he wants to play, which is all the time. Grant is in the same fix, only the Government furnishes him with the gambling utensils. There is one consolation—these people are doing no mischief when engaged in such amusement.

A Mississippi paper declares that the support of the Conservative ticket by the Southern negroes seems to have demoralized the Radicals to such an extent that they do not care much whether the Fifteenth Amendment prevails or not.

NEWS ITEMS.

Four thousand children attend the Nashville schools.

Senator Brownlow will be in Washington next week.

Customs receipts for the week ending the 20th inst., $3,127,897.

John Barron, aged 105 years, died in Lincoln county, Tennessee, last week.

Navigation is suspended for the winter on the Illinois and Michigan Canal.

Ice has closed the upper Mississippi and Missouri rivers to steamboat navigation.

Dr. Benjamin D. Walsh, State Geologist of Illinois, died on Wednesday, at Rock Island.

A large flouring establishment in Nashville has suspended operations, owing to the decline in breadstuffs.

Religious exercises preliminary to the opening of the Œcumenical Council have been ordered.

Quartermaster General M. C. Meigs, who has been suffering with erysipelas at St. Louis, is convalescent.

The Canadian volunteers propose to aid the militia, if necessary, in repressing the Red river insurrection.

All the Dominican leaders are said to favor the annexation of the Island of San Domingo to the United States. The entire island can be purchased for $2,000,000.

The Liquor Dealers' Convention at Chicago has adopted resolutions urging the simplification of the tax on distilled spirits, by making the tax direct upon the manufacturer.

The portrait of Ex-President Johnson which was removed from the Tennessee Hall of Representatives three years since, by the Legislature, has been replaced in its old position.

An old man and his wife were arrested yesterday in Pittsburg, charged with receiving and selling in Cincinnati, $10,000 worth of "stolen goods," in the shape of human hair.

The immense quantity of gold reported to have been discovered in the Island of Cocos, in Central American waters, has not been found by anybody who went there to look for it.

Samuel D. Owings was shot dead at Lawrence Court House, Tennessee, on Tuesday, by O. Armstrong—both prominent citizens and both elderly men.

A speech was made by a leading Radical in the Virginia Republican State Convention, the other day, in which he said he hoped the action of the Convention would be such as to suggest to Congress the immediate admission of the State to the Union.

The Spanish gunboats at New York have been formally seized by the United States authorities, and will be held to await the action of the United States District Court,

The South Carolina Legislature met the 24th ult. The Governor, in his message, speaks cheeringly of the finances of the State, and recommends the payment of interest on the State debt in coin. He is opposed to appropriating public funds to aid railroads, and urges the Legislature to pay special attention to the material wants of the State.

MARRIED.

FISHER—HALEY—In Philadelphia, on Thursday, Nov. 25, by the Rev. Dr Hutter, of Race Street, Prof. H. W. Fisher, of Bedford, Pa., to Miss Frances M. Haley, of Boston, Mass.

We congratulate our friend, the Professor, on his accession to the ranks of the happy benedicts. To the forlorn bachelors of the land, we say, go and do likewise.

New Advertisements.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color and the gloss and freshness of youth. Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts longer on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,

LOWELL, MASS,

Price $1.00.

Dec2'68y1 B. F. HARRY, Agent.

1870. A FAMILY 1870.

NEWSPAPER FOR EVERYBODY.

"THE PATRIOT,"

A Daily and Weekly Newspaper

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO CLUBS.

Only Democratic Paper at the Capital.

THE WEEKLY PATRIOT

is an eight page sheet, and contains forty-eight columns of reading matter. In its columns can be found tales, sketches, correspondence, speches, agricultural facts and experiences, receipts in domestic economy, science and art, discovery, travel, incidents, anecdotes, historical sketches, state news items, local occurrences, foreign and domestic news, noted events, telegrams from all parts of the world, commercial reports, stock and general market quotations and a great variety of current miscellany, besides editorial and communicated discussions of and criticisms upon the past political events of the times. Added to these varied subjects will be full and fresh reports of congressional and legislative proceedings.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:

One copy, one year, cash in advance		$2 00
One copy, six months,	" "	1 00
Four copies, one year,	" "	7 50
Ten copies, one year,	" "	18 00
Twenty copies, one year,	" "	25 00
Thirty copies, one year,	" "	37 00
Fifty copies, one year,	" "	81 00
One hundred copies,	" "	135 00

With the following premiums to persons getting up clubs. Agents sending us clubs will be paid the following premiums in money:

To any person sending us a

Club of four for $7 50 cash	$1 00
" ten for $18 00 cash	2 00
" twenty for 35 00 cash	4 00
" thirty for $51 00 cash	6 00
" fifty for $81 00 cash	10 00
" one hundred for $135 00 cash	25 00

The cash to accompany every order. Agents may retain amount of their premiums.

Young men devote your leisure time to getting up clubs for the PATRIOT. There is not a village or township in which, with a little exertion, a club may not be raised. Here is an excellent opportunity to circulate a good weekly paper and make money by the operation. No such offers were ever made before by the publishers of any newspaper. Send your orders as soon as possible.

THE MORNING PATRIOT

is a first class daily newspaper, containing full associated press reports special Washington dispatches from our own correspondent "Delta," the most complete and accurate market reports, full accounts of the proceedings of Congress and Legislature, spicy editorials, etc., etc.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:

One copy, one year, by mail	$7 00
Five copies, one year, by mail	32 00
Ten copies, one year, by mail	60 00

Larger clubs at the last named rates. Papers may be separately addressed, but must be taken in one package. The money must accompany the order to insure attention. Address

B. F. MEYERS & Co.,
dec2tf Harrisburg, Pa.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

The Commonwealth of Penna. To the Sheriff of Bedford County Greeting:

WHEREAS, Jacob Dull and John Reininger, Executors of the last will and Testament of Jacob Dull, Sr., late of Napier Township, dec'd, respectfully represent that Jacob Dull, Sr., late of Napier Township, dec'd, on the 8th day of November, A. D., 1867, in the county aforesaid, and sometime prior to his decease, to wit: on the 8th day of September, 1864, made his last Will and Testament, wherein and whereby he gave, devised and bequeathed, after the payment of his debts and specific legacies, *inter alia*, as follows: "and my son Jacob Dull to have the farm I now live on for two years after my death, free of rent, and after the two years after my death, then the farm is to be 'praised by five good freeholders, and if my son Jacob can make arrangements to pay for the place, he is to have it at the 'praisement, and if my son Jacob do not take the farm, then my Executors is to sell same to the best advantage and make a deed for the same as I could do myself if living," and the petitioners further state that the names and residences of the heirs and parties interested in said real estate are as follows: Widow, Maria Dull.

1st, Maria wife of Henry Corley, 2d George, dec'd, leaving four children, to wit: Martin, John, Elizabeth, wife of Richard Leo, and George, 3rd, Jacob Dull, 4th, Elizabeth, wife of Benjamin Housel, now dec'd, leaving issue, Solomon Housel residing in Somerset co., Pa; Martin Housel, residing in the state of Iowa; Abram Housel dec'd, leaving Justice Housel, a minor, residing in Indiana County, Penna; Sarah Housel, wife of Peter Miller, 5th, Solomon Dull, residing in Indiana county, Pa; 6th, Abel Dull, residing in Indiana county, Pa; all the others residing in Bedford county, Pa; and praying the Court to appoint suitable persons to appraise said real estate.—Whereupon, on motion of Att'y Kerr, the Court appoint William Rock, Sr., Henry Egolf, John Kemery, B. F. Williams, and Geo. W. Williams, freeholders of the said county, to make said appraisement, and do award an inquest to the said Sheriff for the purpose of having said appraisement made, who is hereby directed, authorised and empowered to take said freeholders to the premises aforesaid, and in the presence of all parties interested or their representatives they having been severally, warned according to law, having respect to the true value of said real estate, appraize the same and make report of their proceeding therein according to law.

By the court—

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of said court at Bedford the 26th day of November A. D., 1869.

O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.

To the Heirs and Legal Representatives of Jacob Dull Sr., Dec'd: By virtue of the above writ I will proceed to hold said Inquisition, on the above described premises, on Friday the 31st day of December, 1869, at 12 o'clock, when and where you can attend if you see proper.

dec2w4 WM. KEYSER, Sheriff.

SHERIFFS SALE.—By virtue of a Writ of Fi. Fa. to me directed there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, in Bedford, on Wednesday, 29th day of December, 1869, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following property, to wit: A tract of land in East Providence tp., containing one hundred and twenty seven acres and allowance, adjoining lands of D. A. T. Black, George Megraw, Tobias Peterson, and others, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, with a two storied log frame house, bank barn and other buildings thereon erected, and more particularly described by metes and bounds in deed of record, recorded in record book A. M., page 82. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John M. and Hannah S. Van Horn.

Sheriff's office, WM. KEYSER,
Bedford, Dec. 2, 1869. Sheriff.
w4.

SECOND AND LAST NOTICE.—We have extended our Notice till the 15th of December, after which time the books of Geo. Blymyer, Geo. Blymyer & Son and B. M. Blymyer & Co., will be placed in the hands of Esq., Nicodemus for Settlement, without respect to persons. nov 25 1869, w3.

New Advertisements.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—Mrs. V B. TATE, has enlarged her residence, on Juliana Street, for the purpose of taking boarders weekly or yearly. Dec2w4.

ALEX. KING, Jr., ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.—All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt and careful attention.

Office three doors south of the Court House, lately occupied by J. W. Dickerson. [nov25,'69tf.

DENTAL NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the License for the use of Rubber in dentistry, held by Dr. W. J. MULLEN, Schellsburg Pa., is hereby Revoked and declared Null and Void. Persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing Rubber Dental Plates of said W. J. Mullen or of any parties NOT Licensed by this Company, as by so doing they render themselves equally liable to prosecution for infringement. A REWARD will be paid for information that will lead to the conviction of any parties of unlawful use of our Patents. Boston, November, 19th, 1869. JOSIAH BACON, Treas. Goodyear Dental Vulcanite Co.

VINEGAR.—How made in 10 hours without drugs. For circulars, address L. SAGE Vinegar Works, Cromwell, Conn. [nov25w8

AGENTS WANTED FOR BEFORE THE FOOTLIGHTS AND BEHIND THE SCENES, by Olive Logan. A high-toned, rapid selling book. A complete expose of the show-world. 650 pages; 60 engravings. Prospectus and sample free to Agents. PARMELEE & CO., nov25w8 Philadelphia, or Middletown Ct.

AGENTS WANTED for our great Household Work, OUR HOME PHYSICIAN!

A new Handy-Book of Family Medicine. By Dr. BEARD, of the University of the City of New York, assisted by medical professors in the various departments. Three years devoted to its preparation. Quackery and humbuggery exposed. Professors in our leading medical colleges testify that it is the best family doctor book ever written. Outfit and sample free to agents. A. H. HUBBARD, 400 Chestnut St, Philadelphia Pa. nov25w4.

AGENTS WANTED.—Newest and greatest invention out—the New Self-adjusting Guides, for cutting perfect fitting Pants, Roundabouts, and Ladies' Dresses. Indispensible in every household. Address RAMSEY & SCOTT, Pittsburg, Pa. nov25w4

I was cured of Deafness and Catarrh by a simple remedy and will send the receipt free. MRS. M. C. LEGGETT, Hoboken, N. J. nov11w4

FREE TO BOOK AGENTS.—We will send a handsome prospectus of our New Illustrated Family Bible, to any Book agent, free of charge. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa. nov11w4.

HOW TO MAKE MONEY—VIRGINIA LAND.—We will send to any address a Pamphlet of One Hundred pages, giving descriptions of 600 Farms, with other valuable information. Will sell 75,000 acres of land from $1 to $2 50 per acre. P. McCRACKEN & BRO, Send postage stamp. Box 153 Fredericksburg, Va. nov11w4

THIS IS NO HUMBUG!

By sending 35 cents, with age, height, color of eyes and hair, you will receive, by return mail, a correct picture of your future husband or wife, with name and date of marriage. Address W. FOX, P. O. Drawer, No 24, Fultonville, N. Y.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED FOR STRUGGLES AND TRIUMPHS OF

P. T. BARNUM.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF. IN ONE LARGE OCTAVE VOLUME—NEARLY 800 PAGES—PRINTED IN ENGLISH AND GERMAN. 33 ELEGANT FULL PAGE ENGRAVINGS.

It embraces Forty Years Recollections of his Busy Life, as a Merchant, Manager, Banker, Lecturer, and Showman. No book published so acceptible to all classes. Every one wants it. Agents average from 60 to 100 subscribers a week. We offer extra inducements. Illustrated Catalogue and Terms to agents sent free. J. B. BURR, & CO, Pub's. Hartford Conn. [nov11w8

BEDFORD HOUSE FOR SALE OR RENT—Possession given at any time between this date and the 1st of April, 1870. For further particulars inquire of

nov25'69tf J. J. SHOEMAKER.

NOTICE.—By order of the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, notice is heroby given to Rebecca, wife of Harman Lepley, residing in Knox county, Ohio, and Henry Albright residing in Clay county, Indiana, children of Christain Albright, late of Londonderry township, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, deceased, that Jeremiah E. Black, Frederick D Beegle, Benjamin R. Henderson, George W. Williams, and Gideon D. Trout, have been appointed by the said court, viewers to determine the quality, quantity, and value, of the lands in Londonderry tp., belonging to the said parties as heirs at law of the said Christian Albright. to be taken and occupied by the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, and that the said viewers will meet and attend to the duties of their apointment, on the premises, on Tuesday the 7th day of December, 1869. W. M. HALL, nov25w2 Att'y for P. & C. R. Co.

$30 HINKLEY KNITTING MACHINES.—The most perfect machine yet invented. Will widen and narrow, turn a heel, or point the toe. It will knit plain or ribbed. It will knit stockings, drawers, shirts, hoods, comforters, mittens, &c., &c. It is cheap, simple and durable. It sets up its own work, uses but one needle, and requires no adjusting whatever. It will do the same work that the Lamb machine will do, and costs less than half as much, and has not the tenth part of the machinery to get out of order. Circulars and samples mailed free on application. Agents wanted. All machines guaranteed. STRAW & MORTON, Gen'l Agents. No 20, Sixth St., Pittsburg, Pa. nov25'69y1

OLD ARMS WANTED.—

Sharp's Carbines and Rifles,
Henry's 16 Shot Carbines and Rifles,
Spencer Carbines and Rifles,
Colt's Navy Pistols.
Colt's Army Pistols.
Remington's Army or Navy Pistols,
Smith & Wesson's 5 & 6 shot Revolving Pistols.

Parties having any of the above arms in any quantity from a single arm upward can find a liberal cash purchaser by addressing

CHAS. A. WILSON,
nov25w3 Jersey City, N. J.

AGENTS WANTED FOR PARIS BY SUNLIHGT AND GASLIGHT,

A WORK descriptive of the MYSTERIES, VIRTUES, VICES, SPLENDORS and CRIMES of the CITY OF PARIS.

It tells how Paris has become the Gayest and most Beautiful City in the world; how its Beauty and Splendor are purchased at a fearful cost of Misery and Suffering; how visitors are Swindled by Professional Adventurers; how Virtue and Vice go arm-in-arm in the Beautiful City; how the most Fearful Crimes are committed and concealed; how money is squandered in useless luxury; and contains over 150 fine Engravings of noted Places, Life and Scenes in Paris. Send for circulars, and specimen pages. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa. nov25w4.

AGENTS WANTED—*FOR HOW TO MAKE THE FARM PAY.* A sure, safe and practical Guide to every Farmer, Stock Raiser, Gardener and Fruit Culturist. By this book yearly profits may be doubled, land increased in value, poor men made rich, and honest labor rewarded. *English and German.* Everybody buys it. 600 sold in a few townships. Hundreds in a single township. Agents can find no better work during the Fall and Winter. Farmers and their sons can each make $100 per month. Send for circular. Address

ZEIGLER, McCURDY & CO.,
604 Arch St., Philadelphia Pa.

SOMETHING *in the Star for Everybody.* Star in the West, 1870. An 8-page Universalist family weekly, giving current secular news. Edited by Rev. Dr. WILLIAMSON & J. S. CANTWELL. $2.50 per year in advance. Premium to new subscribers. Send for specimen. Address WILLIAMSON & CANTWELL, nov25w4. Cincinnati, Ohio.

WOMEN OF NEW YORK; OR THE UNDER-WORLD OF THE GREAT CITY. The sins of every class of society exposed. Avoid the Railroad to ruin. Signals of danger are up. More Money In It For Live Agents Than Any Other Book. Takes three presses all the time to print fast enough. One Agent took 178 orders in 10 days. 740 pages, 45 illustrations. Price, $3.50. Agents Wanted. Address N. Y. BOOK CO., nov25w4. 145 Nassau street, N. Y.

FREE TO BOOK AGENTS. We will send a handsome prospectus of our New Illustrated Family Bible to any book agent free of charge. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa. nov25w4.

"HUNTER'S GUIDE."—THE REAL "original." 22,000 sold. Tells how to hunt, trap and catch ALL animals from mink to bear. $10 tanning secrets. 64 pages, well bound. Every body needs it. *It will* PAY. Money refunded if not satisfied. Only 25 cts., post-paid. Address HUNTER & CO., Publishers, Hinsdale, N. H.

New Advertisements.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED, TO SELL "OUR NEW WEST." BY SAMUEL BOWLES.

The most popular, valuable, and in every way the BEST BOOK on the Great West ever published. OVER 25,000 COPIES SOLD in first six months, and an increasing demand daily. Agents will find this the most profitable, as well as the easiest book to canvass for extant. The most liberal terms given, and exclusive territory assigned. Send for our circular, with full information. Address HARTFORD PUBLISHING CO., Hartford, Ct.

HOLIDAY JOURNAL FOR 1860, CONTAINING a Fairy Story for Christmas, Plays, Puzzels and Wonders. 16 large pages, illustrated. Sent FREE on receipt of 2 cent stamp for postage. ADAMS & CO., 25 Bromfield Street, Boston, Mass.

SOLOMON'S CHILDREN'S UNDER CLOTHES SUPPORTER—Is the most perfect article of the kind ever offered to the public; made prettily, fits nicely, gives ease and comfort and is just what every Miss wants. Mothers interested in the comfort and health of their daughters should examine its merits. For sale by A. B. CRAMER & CO., BEDFORD, PA. Manufactured by D. B. SAUNDERS & CO, 96 Sumner St., Boston, Mass.

KNIT—KNIT—KNIT. AGENTS WANTED everywhere to sell the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE, the only practical Family Knitting Machine ever invented. Price $25. Will knit 20,000 stitches per minute. Address AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo. oct28w4.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION

A WEEKLY PAPER

FOR

YOUNG PEOPLE

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The Companion Is An Eight-page weekly paper—practical in its character, wide-awake and entertaining.

It gives a great variety of reading, interesting alike to young and old—and has for contributors such writers as

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Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton,

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Mrs. Helen C. Weeks,

Together with many well known and popular authors. Subscription price, $1.50. Send for a specimen copy to

PERRY, MASON & CO.,
Publishers Youth's Companion,
nov25w4. 151 Washington St, Boston, Mass.

COLBURN'S PATENT

RED JACKET AXE.

Is better than our regular shaped Axes for these reasons. First—It cuts deeper. Second—It don't stick in the Wood. Third—It does not jar the hand. Fourth—No time is wasted in taking the Axe out of the cut. Fifth—With the same labor you will do one third more work than with regular Axes. Red paint has nothing to do with the good qualities of this Axe, for all our Axes are painted red. If your hardware store does not keep our goods, we will gladly answer inquiries or fill your orders direct, or give you the name of the nearest dealer who keeps our Axes.

LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sole owners of Colburn's and Red Jacket Patents.

Aromatic Vegetable Soap.

COLGATE & CO'S

TOILET SOAPS

NEW YORK - - - - - - - - ESTAB. 1806.

For the Delicate Skin of Ladies and Children.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

$75 to $200 per Month paid to Agents, salary or commission, to sell our Patent White Wire Clothes Lines. Address Hudson River Wire Works, Wm. St., N. Y., Chicago., Richmond or Memphis.

COMMON SENSE!!! WANTED—AGENTS. $250 per month to sell the only GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.—Price only $18. Great inducements to Agents. This is the most popular Sewing Machine of the day—makes the famous "Elastic Lock Stitch"—will do any kind of work that can be done on any Machine—100,000 sold and the demand constantly increasing. Now is the time to take an Agency Send for circulars. *Beware of infringers.* Address SECOMB & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., or St. Louis, Mo. oct28w4.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer. To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The people's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta Maine. oct28w4.

"STAR SPANGLED BANNER."—It still waves, better than ever. Rich, Rare, Racy. Ledger size. 40 columns. Wit, Humor, Fun, Humbugs exposed. Elegant $3 steel plate "Evangeline" GRATIS to EVERY subscriber. Only 75 cts. for a whole year—Steel plate FREE. Specimens 6 cts. Address BANNER, Hinsdale, N. H.

THE MAGIC COMB will change any colored hair or beard to a permanent Black or Brown. One Comb sent by mail for $1. For sale by Merchants & Druggists generally. Address *Magic Comb Co., Springfield, Mass.*

$1140 How I made it in six months. Secret and sample mailed free. *A. J. Fullam. N. Y.* nov25w4.

ASK your Doctor or Druggist for SWEET QUININE—it equals (bitter) Quinine. M'f'd by STEARNS, FARR & CO., Chemists, New York. sept30w4

DR. WHITTIER, 9 Wylie St., Pittsburgh, Pa., of Union-wide reputation, treats all venereal diseases; also, seminal weakness, impotency, &c., the result of self-abuse.—Send 2 stamps for sealed pamphlet, 50 pages. No matter who failed, state case. Consultation free.

PERFECT MANHOOD.—Essays for Young Men, on the evils of SELF-ENERVATION, with certain help for the erring and unfortunate. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Phila., Pa. nov25w4.

THIRTY YEARS' Experience in the Treatment of Chronic and Sexual Diseases.—A Physiological View of Marriage.—The cheapest book ever published—containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the human organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on early errors, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by a report of cases treated. A truthful advisor to the married and those contemplating marriage who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y. The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his books treat, either personally or by mail, and medicines sent to any part of the world. sep30w4

Sales.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—The undersigned, administrator of the Estate of John Corly, Jr. late of Juniata tp., deceased, by virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, will sell the real estate of said deceased, at public outcry, on the premises, in said township, on Tuesday, the 30th day of December, A. D., 1869, to wit:

No. 1—Mansion Tract, composed of two tracts of land, and containing 84 acres 37 perches, patented to Mrs M Straney, the other containing 117 acres, being part of No. 12, Church lands, leased to Geo. Ritter for 99 years—renewable forever, subject to the payment of an annual rent of $7.88—about 80 acres cleared, with a fine dwelling house, barn, and other improvements thereon erected, adjoining lands of Michael Hogan, Jacob Beltz, Alvey Boylan, Peter Reighard, Bastian Wolf and Jas. Lessure watered by the Juniata River.

No. 2—Part of a tract of land, warranted in the name of Jeremiah Woods, containing 265 acres, 79 perches, about 170 acres cleared and under cultivation, having a dwelling house, barn, and other improvements thereon erected, and an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Adam Geller, lands in name of James Daily, John Harvy and Martin Gray.

No 3—Composed of four parcels of land,, containing 87 acres, 25 perches, about 35 acres under cultivation, with a house, stable and small orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Peter Hillegass, Abraham Skelley, Lewis Hashirer, Henry Beltz and others. These lands are all favorably situated, with conveniences of roads, Schools, &c. *Terms*—One third to remain in the hands of the purchasers for use of widow during her lifetime; one third down at confirmation of Sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments thereafter without interest.

Sale will be opened at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, on the mansion place, in Juniata tp., when due attendance and all particulars will be made known by

FREDERICK HILLEGASS, Adm'r

Sewing Machines.

$25! $25!

THE

AMERICAN SHUTTLE

SEWING MACHINE!

Is retailed at a price within the reach of all. This Machine uses a straight needle, makes the LOCK STITCH (alike on both sides), has a self-adjusting tension, and can do every variety of sewing. It will hem, fell, bind, cord, braid, seam, built, tuck, ruffle, and gather; and will work equally well on silk, linen, woolen, or cotton goods, with silk, linen, or cotton thread.

THE

AMERICAN SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE

—IS—

Warranted for Five Years!

Our Agents will be supplied with duplicate parts of the Machine, in case of accident. It makes precisely the same stitch made by the Singer, Wheeler & Wilson, Howe, and Florence Machines. It has the Under-feed, like the best of high-priced Machines, and is the only low-priced Shuttle Machine in the market that has this feed. We are enabled to sell a first-class SHUTTLE MACHINE at a very low price, on account of its Simplicity, and consequent low cost of Manufacturing, in comparison with Complicated Machines.

AGENTS.

We wish to arrange with Agents, male or female, to represent the American Shuttle Sewing Machine, in each State, County, and Town in the United States and Ontario. Extra inducements to Experienced Agents. For full particulars, as to Salary or Commission, address

G. V. N. ANDREWS,

General Ag't,

Detroit, Mich.

N. B.—For the benefit of our Agents we have arranged with parties who have goods suitable for Sewing Machine Agents to sell. We will send BOOK OF SAMPLES and full particulars on receipt of one red stamp. Address G. V. N. ANDREWS, General Agent, Detroit, Mich. nov6y1

OUR NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

The superior merits of the "Singer" Machines over all others, for either Family use or Manufacturing purposes, are so well established and so generally admitted, that an enumeration of their relative excellences is no longer considered necessary.

OUR NEW FAMILY MACHINE,

which has been brought to perfection regardless of time, labor, or expense, is now confidently presented to the public as incomparably the Best Sewing Machine in existence. The machine in question is Simple, Compact, Durable and Beautiful. It is quiet, light running, and

CAPABLE OF PERFORMING A RANGE AND VARIETY OF WORK

never before attempted upon a single Machine,—using either SILK, TWIST, LINEN OR COTTON THREAD, and sewing with equal facility the very finest and coarsest materials, and anything between the two extremes, in the most beautiful and substantial manner. Its attachments for Hemming, Braiding, Cording, Tucking, Quilting, Felling, Trimming, Binding, etc., are Novel and Practical, and have been invented and adjusted especially for this Machine.

New designs of the Unique, Useful, and Popular Folding Tops and Cabinet Cases, peculiar to the Machines manufactured by this Company, have been prepared for enclosing the new Machine.

A faint idea, however, can at best be conveyed through the medium of a (necessarily) limited advertisement; and we therefore urge every person in quest of a Sewing Machine, by all means to examine and test, if they can possibly do so, all the leading rival Machines before making a purchase. A selection can then be made understandingly. Branches or agencies for supplying the "Singer" Machines will be found in nearly every city and town throughout the civilized world, where Machines will be cheerfully exhibited, and any information promptly furnished. Or communications may be addressed to

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,

458 Broadway,

NEW YORK.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE—1106 Chestnut St.

☞ C. LOYER, Agent, Bedford, Pa.

oct9,'68y1

TYRONE PLANING MILLS.

McCAMANT, ELLIOTT & CO.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Sash,
Doors,
Blinds,
Flooring,
Brackets,
Mouldings,

Stair Railing, Plastering Lath, Shingles, Common and Fancy Pickets, Frame Stuff,
AND ALL KINDS OF LUMBER,

Tyrone, Pa.

S. McCAMANT, | JOHN ELLIOTT,
D. T. CALDWELL, | J. M. HARPER,
WILLIAM STOKE.

mar26m6

NAMMOTH SALE BILLS, printed at short notice. Large Bills make large sales. We know it to be so. TRY IT! It will much more than pay the *extra expense* of printing. Call at THE GAZETTE JOB OFF

JNO. G. FISHER,

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENT,

BEDFORD, PA.

Fire Insurance effected perpetually or for any term.

Life Insurance on the Interest Bearing Plan.

Losses speedily adjusted and promptly paid.

july3,'68

D. W. CROUSE,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

SEGARS,
TOBACCO,
PIPES,

And a general assortment of Smokers and Chewers' articles, BEDFORD, Pa.

jul31,'68y1

ORDERS from a distance for any kind of JOB PRINTING promptly attended to. Send to THE GAZETTE JOB OFFICE, Bedford, Pa.

FILLIES, SHAFTS, Poles, Spokes, and Hubs, are sold by HARTLEY & METZGER at manufacturer's prices. apr3tf

$1200 AND ALL EXPENSES PAID!—See Advertisement of AMERICAN SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE, in our advertising columns. nov6y1

Bankers.

JACOB REED, | J. J. SCHELL,

REED AND SCHELL,

Bankers and

DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

BEDFORD, PA.,

DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

Dentistry.

C. N. HICKOK,

DENTIST,

Office at the old stand in BANK BUILDING, Juliana Street, BEDFORD, Pa.

All operations, pertaining to Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry, performed with care, and WARRANTED.

Anaesthetics administered, when desired. Artificial teeth inserted, per set, $8.00 and upward.

☞ As I am determined to do

A CASH BUSINESS

or none, I have reduced the prices of ARTIFICIAL TEETH of the various kinds, 20 PER CENT. and of GOLD FILLINGS 33 PER CENT. This reduction will be made only to strictly CASH PATIENTS, and all such will receive prompt attention.

feb7,'68tf

READ! READ!! READ!!!

MIDDLETON'S

*WONDERFUL PAIN CURE*s

A sure remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Growing Pains, Sprains, Bruises, Stiffnes, of the Joints and all similar diseases.

This wonderful remedy is composed entirely of vegetable ingredients. There are no injurious substances used in its manufacture.

For assurance of its excellent properties, read the following certificates:

BEDFORD, May 8, 1869.

I take great pleasure in giving my testimony to the value of "Middleton's Wonderful Pain Cure." I have been a martyr to Rheumatism. For two months previous to Feb. 25th, last, I was suffering intensely with pain so severe, that during all that time I had not one night of comfortable sleep. I could not put my hands to my face, could not comb my own hair, nor feed myself; but after having the Pain Cure applied once, I found relief enough to give me comfortable sleep, and with its steady use, I continued to get better, and now at the end of ten weeks from its first application, I have comparatively free use of my hands, sleep well and can attend to business. It has done me more good than all other medicines I have ever used put together, and I cheerfully give this certificate of its value.

ELI M. FISHER.

—

BEDFORD, April 14, 1869.

Mr. W. W. Middleton,

This is to certify that I was taken with Rheumatism, in my right shoulder, on the evening of the 8th inst., so that I was unable to raise my hand to my face. I got some of your Pain Cure and applied it twice, and was entirely relieved. I would recommend to every one who suffers with Rheumatism to give it a trial and be cured.

Yours &c., A. F. MILLER.

—

BEDFORD, May 17, 1869.

Mr. Middleton,

DEAR SIR:—I have used several bottles of your medicine in my family, and find it to be all you claim for it. Yours, truly, JOHN HAFER.

—

BEDFORD, May 13, 1869.

This is to certify that I have used "Middleton's Pain Cure," for Rheumatism, and was very much benefited by it. JOHN HARRIS.

—

BEDFORD, May 18, 1869.

This is to certify that I have used Middleton's Liniment, for the Rheumatism which I had in my right shoulder so bad that I could not get my hand to my head without great pain, and after a few applications was entirely relieved.

L. F. DART.

—

BEDFORD, May 1, 1869.

Mr Middleton,

Dear Sir:—Mrs. Bowser was in much suffering for some four weeks with Rheumatism, and got some of your Pain Cure, and the first night I applied it it eased the pain; and after keeping on using it for two weeks, she was restored to health. I feel it to be my duty, as it is a pleasure, to write this recommendation for the benefit of others. JACOB BOWSER.

—

BEDFORD, May 16 1869.

Mr W. W. Middleton:

Sir—I procured a bottle of your Liniment for Rheumatism, and it gives me great pleasure in saying that after using it for two days, my rheumatism was completely relieved. My sister was suffering, at the same time, with Inflamatory Rheumatism in her right hand and wrist—after using it for several days she was relieved. I consider it the best remedy I ever heard of.

JOHN KEEFE.

—

BEDFORD, May 24, 1869.

This is to certify that I have used one bottle of Middleton's Liniment, for Rheumatism, and think it a good cure, and would recommend it to all persons that are afflicted with the above disease.

AUGUSTUS CARVER.

—

BEDFORD, May 26, 1869.

Mr. Middleton:

Sir—I procured one bottle of your medicine and used one-half of it for Rheumatism, which effected a permanent cure up to this time. I cannot hesitate in saying that it is the best remedy I ever used. A. B. CARN.

—

This excellent PAIN CURE is prepared only by W. W. MIDDLETON, Bedford, Pa., to whom all orders for the medicine should be addressed.

jun4'69y1

R. V. LEO & CO.,

CABINET-MAKERS,

Bedford, Pa,

respectfully announce to the public, that they keep constantly on hand and manufacture to order,

FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS,

Of every grade of quality and price, including

SOFAS,
PARLOR TABLES,
PARLOR CHAIRS,
DRESSING BUREAUS,
BOOK CASES,
BEDSTEADS,
DINING TABLES,
COMMON CHAIRS,
WARDROBES,
&c., &c., &c.

☞ COFFINS, made to order on the shortest notice and a hearse in constant readiness to attend funerals. Particular attention is given to this department.

J. H. RUSH & CO'S MARBLE WORKS.

The undersigned, announce that they are prepared to furnish TOMB-STONES, of the finest quality of marble and of superior workmanship, MARBLE MANTLES, SLABS FOR TABLES, and everything in the marble line. Orders may be left at either of the shops of

J. H. RUSH & CO., or
May7,'69-1yr. R. V. LEO & CO.

SPRING IMPORTATION—1869.

RIBBONS,

MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS.

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.,

237 & 239 Baltimore Street,

BALTIMORE,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS,
VELVET AND SASH RIBBONS,
BONNET CRAPES, SILKS AND SATINS,

Illusions, Blonds, Laces, Ruches, Netts and Velvets.

French Flowers and Feathers,
STRAW BONNETS AND LADIES' HATS
TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED,
SUNDOWNS and SHAKER HOODS,

The largest Stock of Millinery Goods in this Country and unequalled in choice variety, which we offer at prices that will defy competition.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

apr16m3*

CONSUMPTION,

Bronchitis, Asthma, and Catarrh cured by inhalation. Abbott's Inhaling Fluid is the only remedy known that operates on the lungs—dissolves the tubercles, which are thrown off, the cavities heal, and a cure is effected. Treatment by letter or in person can be had only of

Q. VAN HUMMELL, M. D., 16 West 14th St., N. Y. aug5m10.

Dry-Goods, etc.

NEW GOODS!

The undersigned have now open a large and well assorted stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

The credit system, BEING NEARLY "*PLAYED OUT*," we will sell cheap for

CASH OR PRODUCE.

Interest charged on all old accounts *after ninety days.*

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Bedford, Pa., June 18, '69.

NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS

The undersigned has just received from the East a large and varied stock of New Goods, which are now open for examination, at

MILL-TOWN,

two miles West of Bedford, comprising everything usually found in a first-class country store consisting, in part, of

Dry-Goods,
Delaines,
Calicoes,
Muslins,
Cassimers,
Boots and Shoes,
Groceries,
Notions,
&c., &c.

All of which will be sold at the most reasonable prices.

☞ Thankful for past favors, we solicit a continuance of the public tronage.

☞ Call and exam r goods.

may24,'67. G. YEAGER

A CHANCE FOR BARGAINS!

The undersigned, desirous of closing out his business, will sell

BELOW FIRST COST,

His entire Stock of Goods, consisting of

Clothing and Dry Goods,

the latter including calicoes and muslins of the best prints and makes.

Now is the time to buy cheap! Remember the place, next door to the office of Dr. W. Watson, on Pitt st. Call and see for yourselves.

sep3tf. ISAAC LIPPEL

1869. AUTUMN 1869.

G. R. OSTER & CO.,

Are now receiving a large and well assorted stock of new

FALL GOODS.

ALL are *invited to call* and *examine* for themthemselves. *No trouble to show goods*, whether you buy or not.

—TERMS CASH.—

Bedford, Sept. 2d, 69m3.

NATURE'S GREAT RESTORER.

SCHEETZ'S

CELEBRATED

BITTER CORDIAL

This medical preparation is now offered to the public as a reliable substitute for the many worthless compounds which now flood the market. It is purely vegetable, composed of various herbs, gathered from the great storehouse of nature, and selected with the utmost care. It is not recommended as a CURE ALL, but by its direct and salutary influence upon the Heart, Liver, Kidneys, Lungs, Stomach and Bowels, it acts both as a preventive and cure for many of the diseases to which those organs are subject. It is a reliable Family Medicine, and can be taken by either infant or adult with the same beneficial results. It is a certain, prompt and speedy remedy for DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, BOWEL COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, FAINTINGS, SICK-HEADACHE, &c. For Chills and Fevers of all kinds, it is far better and safer than quinine, without any of its pernicious effects. It creates an appetite, proves a powerful digester of food, and will counteract the effects of liquor in a few minutes.

PREPARED BY

JACOB SCHEETZ, *Sole Proprietor*,

N. W. Cor. Fifth and Race Sts., Philad'a, Pa.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

nov13,'68,y1

A LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN. *Just Published in a Sealed Envelope. Price six cents.* A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility and Impediments to Marriage generally. Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c. By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordicals, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself, cheaply, privately and radically. THIS LECTURE WILL PROVE A BOON TO THOUSANDS AND THOUSANDS.

Sent under seal, to any address, in a plain envelope, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps. Also Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," price 25 cents. Address the Publishers.

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,

127 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box 4,586.

july23.'69y1.

FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATION.

1869.

RIBBONS, MILLINERY and STRAW GOODS.

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.,

237 & 239 Baltimore Street,

Baltimore.

Importers and Jobbers of

BONNET AND TRIMMIMG RIBBONS,
VELVET AND SASH RIBBONS,
Bonnet Silks, Satins and Velvets, Illusions, Blonds, Laces, Ruches, Netts and Crapes, French Flowers and Feathers,
STRAW BONNETS AND LADIES' HATS, trimmed and unbtrimmed.

Silk, Velvet and Felt Bonnets and Hats,

SUNDOWNS and SHAKER HOODS.

The largest Stock of Millinery Goods in this Country, and unequaled in choice variety, which we offer at prices that will defy competition.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

oct14m3.

DANIEL BORDER,

PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.

WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.

He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Reined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.

Oct. 26, 1865-

A RARE CHANCE IS OFFERED TO ALL PERSONS

To display their Goods;
To sell their Goods:
To gather information;
To make known their want

&c., &c. &c. &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., by advertising in the columns of THE GAZETTE

SOMETHING NEW!—Every one their own Artist. Desirable for ladies or gentlemen. Address BELTZ & JOHNSON, apr23m3 Lonaconing, Md.

EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE OF JOB PRINTING neatly executed at low rates at THE BEDFORD GAZETTE office. Call and leave your orders.

J. W. KNOX,

Builder of first class

LIGHT AND HEAVY WAGONS,

invites attention to his stock of finished wagons and seasoned wood.

WORK SHOPS one-half mile west of Bedford. aug26,'69tf

Attorneys at Law.

S. L. RUSSELL. | J. H. LONGENECKER.

RUSSELL & LONGENECKER,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

BEDFORD, PA.,

Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.

OFFICE, on Juliana Street, south of the Court House. apr5,'67tf

J. MCD. SHARPE. | E. F. KERR.

SHARPE & KERR, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. BEDFORD, PA., will practice in the courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. Office on Juliana st., opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell. [March 2, '66.

J. R. DURBORROW,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

BEDFORD, PA.,

Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. Collections made on the shortest notice.

He is, also, a regularly licensed Claim Agent and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.

Office in the second story of J. W. Lingenfelter's New Building, adjoining the "Mengel House." aug21m6

JOHN P. REED, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Respectfully tenders his services to the public.

Office second door North of the Mengel House. Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

ESPY M. ALSIP, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, back pay, bounty, &c., speedily collected.

Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, two doors South of the Mengel House.

Jan. 22, 1864,

F. M. KIMMELL. | J. W. LINGENFELTER.

KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."

G. H. SPANG, ATTORNEY AT LAW BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Office on Juliana Street, one door south of the Court House.

May 13, 1864.

B. F. MEYERS. | J. W. DICKERSON.

MEYERS & DICKERSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Bedford, Pa., office same as formerly occupied by Hon. S. L. Russell, a few doors south of the Court House, will practice in the several courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounty and back pay obtained and the purchase and sale of real estate attended to. may11,'66.

W. C. SCHAEFFER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BEDFORD, PA.

OFFICE WITH J. W. DICKERSON, ESQ.

apr30,'69y1

HAYS IRVINE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Bloody Run, Pa. Office in Harris' New Building. mar13'68

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS!

CALIFORNIA AND OREGON

SEED WHEAT AGENCY.

We furnish Farmers with the

BEST SEED WHEAT IN THE WORLD.

Perfectly free from insectiform or other impurities; grown from Australian and Chili Seed, yielding, on good soil,

SIXTY BUSHELS TO THE ACRE,

And Weighing

65 Pounds to the Measured Bushel.

The EARS OF WHEAT, when mature, are usually ELEVEN OR TWELVE INCHES LONG.

☞ Put up and securely tied and sealed in linen bags, and sent by mail free to all parts of the country, on receipt of price.

PRICES.

Samples...10 Cts. Each | Bags...50c and $1 Each

Or in larger quantities at reasonable rates.

Address—

California and Oregon

SEED WHEAT AGENCY,

SAN FRANCISCO,

feb12tf California.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 35 Third Street, Philadelphia,

GENERAL AGENT

FOR THE

NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

FOR THE

States of Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey.

The NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a corporation Chartered by Special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a Cash Capital of One MILLION Dollars, and is now thoroughly organized and prepared for business.

Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office.

Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the advantages offered by the Company, may be had.

B. S. RUSSELL, Manager.

AGENTS—John G. Fisher and Wm. A. Edwards S. S. Fluck, Saxton, Bedford county, Pa. aug21'68,y1

CRYSTAL STEAM MILLS."—Our Mill Wagon will deliver Flour, Feed, &c., every afternoon, at 4 o'clock, in Bedford, and receive grists. All work warranted. Terms cash. JNO. G. & WM. HARTLEY.

Orders may by left at Mill or Hartley & Metzgar's Hardware Store.

apr30m3.

ARCHITECTURE.—General and detailed plans and drawings, for Churches and other Public Buildings, Private Residences, &c., furnished at short notice and at reasonable prices. C. N. HICKOK,

jan29tf Bedford, Pa.

THE Local circulation of the BEDFORD GAZETTE is larger than that of any other paper in this section of country, and therefore offers the greatest inducements to business men to advertise in its columns.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—The largest, cheapest and best assortment of Ladies, Gents,' Misses,' Youths,' Childrens,' and Boys' Boots and Shoes in Central Penn'a., and at prices to suit the pockets of everybody, are to be had at G. R. OSTER & CO'S spacious new store.

Bedford, June18m3

GUNS AND LOCKS.—The undersigned respectfully tenders his services to the people of Bedford and vicinity, as a repairer of Guns and Locks. All work promptly attended to L. DEFIBAUGH

sep 28, '66-tf

NOTICE.—All persons having unsettled accounts with Dr. W. H. Watson, dec'd., are hereby notified to call upon the undersigned, executor, and settle the same without delay. WM. WATSON Executor

sep2tf.

SLIP BILLS, PROGRAMMES POSTERS, and all kinds of PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTING, done with neatness and despatch, at THE GAZETTE office.

MERCHANTS and MECHANICS, and Business men generally will advance their own interests by advertising in the columns of THE GAZETTE

FOR SALE.—Two dwelling House with valuable lots appurtenant thereto in Boydstown. Terms easy. Inquire of J. W LINGENFELTER, Bedford, Penna. Oct7tf.

GRAIN DRILL.—The Celebrated LANCASTER GRAIN DRILL, the best, and 25 per cent cheaper than any Drill in the Market, for sale by JOHN NELSON. St. Clair tp.—july16tf.

Medical.

AYER'S

HAIR VIGOR,

FOR THE RENOVATION OF THE HAIR.

THE GREAT DESIDERATUM OF THE AGE.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color and the gloss and freshness of youth. Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts longer on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,

LOWELL, MASS,

Price $1.00.

sug21'68y1 B. F. HARRY, Agent.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,

For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.

Perhaps no one Medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative Pill. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these Pills rapidly cure:—

For DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION, LISTLESSNESS, LANGUOR and LOSS of Appetite, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For LIVER COMPLAINT and its various symptoms, BILLIOUS HEADACHE, SICK HEADACHE, JAUNDICE or GREEN SICKNESS, Bilious Colic and Bilious Fevers, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For DYSENTERY or DIARRHŒA, but one mild dose is generally required.

For RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GRAVEL, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, PAIN IN THE SIDE, BACK and LOINS, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For DROPSY and DROPSICAL SWELLINGS they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For SUPPRESSION a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a DINNER PILL, take one or two pills to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these PILLS makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists, LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

aug21'68y1 B. F. HARRY, AGENT.

WATERS'

NEW SCALE PIANOS,

With Iron Frame, Overstrung Bass and Agraffe Bridge,

MELODEONS AND CABINET ORGANS,

The best manufactured; Warranted for 6 years.

Fifty New and Second-hand Pianos, Melodeons and Organs of six first-class makers, at low prices for Cash, or, one-third cash and the balance in Monthly Instalments. Second-hand Instruments at great bargains. Illustrated Catalogue mailed. Warerooms, 481 Broadway, New York.

HORACE WATERS.

TESTIMONIALS.

The Waters' Pianos are known as among the very best.—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

We can speak of the merits of the Waters' Pianos from personal knowledge as being of the very best quality.—*Christian Intelligencer.*

The Waters' Pianos are built of the very best and most thoroughly seasoned material.—*Advocate and Journal.*

Our friends will find at Mr. Waters' store the very best assortment of Pianos, Melodeons and Organs to be found in the United States.—*Graham's Magazine.*

MUSICAL DOINGS.—Since Mr. Waters gave up publishing sheet music, he has devoted his whole capital and attention to the manufacture and sale of Pianos and Melodeons. He has just issued a catalogue of his new instruments, giving a new scale of prices, which shows a marked reduction from former rates, and his Pianos have recently been awarded the First Premium at several Fairs. Many people of the present day, who are attracted, if not confused, with the flaming adeertisements of rival piano houses, probably overlook the modest manufacturer like Mr. Waters; but we happen to know that his instruments earned him a good reputation long before Expositions and "honors" connected therewith were ever thought of; indeed, we have one of Mr. Waters' Pianofortes now in our residence (where it has stood for many years,) of which any manufacturer in the world might well be proud. We have always been delighted with it as a sweet-toned and powerful instrument, and there is no doubt of its durability; more than this, some of the best amateur players in the city, as well as several celebrated pianists, have performed on the same piano, and all pronounce it a superior and first-class instrument. Stronger endorsement we could not give.—*Home Journal.* jan15,'69.

S. P. HARBAUGH & SON,

Wholesale Traveling Dealers in

FANCY DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,

will visit their friends and the public generally, in Bedford county, once every two months. They sell their goods at city prices. Also, agents for Chambersburg Woolen Manufacturing Co.

aprill,1868y1

R. H. SIPES' MARBLE WORKS.

R. H. SIPES still continues the manufactory of Monuments, Tombstones, Table-Tops, Counter Slabs, &c., at Bloody Run, Bedford county, Pa., and having on hand a well selected stock of Foreign and Domestic Marble, is prepared to fill all orders promptly and do work neat and in a workmanlike style, and on the most reasonable terms. All work warranted. Jobs delivered to all parts of this and adjoining counties without extra charge. apr19,'68y1

TERMS for every description of Job PRINTING CASH! for the reason that for every article *we* use, we must pay cash; and the cash system will enable us to do our work as low as it can be done in the cities.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE is the best Advertising Medium in Southern Pennsylvania.

A BOOK FOR MARRIED PEOPLE ONLY!—Containing physiological information worth thousands of dollars. Price 25c Address Dr. Vanderpool, No. 6, University Place, N. Y. [aug5w4

THE LATEST STYLES OF JOB Work done at the Bedford Gazette Office.

Philadelphia Trade.

1115 HOOP SKIRTS. 1115

WM. T. HOPKINS

Has Removed his Manufactory and Salesrooms to No. 1115 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Where his "Own Make" of Champion Hoop Skirts especially adapted to First-class Wholesale and Retail Trade, will be found to embrace the most extensive assortment in the Union, and all the latest and most desirable Styles, Shapes, Lengths and Sizes, 2, 2¼, 2½, 2¾ yards round, of Plain and Gored Paniers, Walking Skirts, Reception Trails, &c., &c., together with over ninety different varities of Misses and Children's Skirts, all of which for symmetry of style, finish, lightness, elasticity, durability and real CHEAPNESS, are unequaled by any other goods in the market, and are warranted in every respect. Skirts made to order, Altered and Repaired, Wholesale and Retail.

Full lines of Low Priced Eastern Made Skirts, 25 Springs, 35 cents; 20 Springs, 45 cents; 25 Springs, 55 cents; 30 Springs, 65 cents; and 45 Springs, 75 cents.

CORSETS! CORSETS!! CORSETS!! 57 different styles and prices, from 75 cents to $7.00 embracing R Worlley, "Beckel," "Glove Fitting," Madam Foy's Corset Skirt Supporters, Mrs. Moody's Patent "Self-Adjusting Abdominal" Corsets, French, English and Domestic Hand-made Corsets, and superior French Patterns of Coteil Corsets, "Our Own Make," to which we invite especial attention.

Complete assortment of Ladies' Under Garments, at very low prices.

GENERAL AGENT for the BARTRAM & FANTON FAMILY SEWING MACAINES superior to any other before the public. Fifty-two of these No. 1 Machines, Price $55 each, are being given away to our customers, in order to get them introduced. Every person in want of articles in our line, should examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere. Call or send for circulars, at our Manufactory and Salesrooms, No. 1115 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. WM. T. HOPKINS.

apr2m3

FIRST NATIONAL WHITE LEAD, the best purest and cheapest! Satisfaction guaranteed for whiteness, durability and brilliancy. It has no equal.

Sold by all dealers in Paints throughout the country BY BARKER, MOORE & MEIN, successors to T. Morris Perot & Co., Sole Proprietors, Phil'a., Pa., dealers in all kinds of Drugs, Paints, Oils, Glass, Dye-Stuffs, &c.

CAUTION: Owing to the popularity of our First National Lead, other parties have been induced to offer a Spurious article under the same name therefore ☞ Beware of counterfeits. ☜ The genuine is put up in Extra Heavy Tin Paint Pot with patent Metalic Wire Handles, and the name of BARKER, MOORE & MEIN on each Label.

jan8,'69y1

WARTMAN & ENGLEMAN,

TOBACCO, SNUFF AND SEGAR

MANUFACTORY,

No. 307 NORTH THIRD STREET,

Second Door below Wood,

PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. WARTMAN. H. P. ENGLEMAN.

apr2,'69—y1

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND

TEA DEALERS,

N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,

AND

No. 139 Arch Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

mar26y1

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.

For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world! Has all the strength of old rosin soap with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid Soap. Sold by the ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, 48 North Front Street, Philadelphia. sep4'68,y1

J. G. GARDILL

WITH

STILZ & MELICK,

WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS,

No. 325 Market Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

mar13y1

J. HENRY HUTTON,

WITH

A. A. SHUMWAY, & Co.,

Wholesale Manufacturers and

DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES,

221 Market and 210 Church Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

☞ Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

Aug30,'67.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM,

J. J. RICHARDSON & CO.,

126 MARKET STREET, PHILAD'A,

Is the largest Manufacturing Confectioners and Wholesale Dealers in Fruits, Nuts, &c., in the United States.

mar6y1

MARY RICHARDSON S. S. CAMPBELL.

J. J. RICHARDSON & CO,

Manufacturers of

PLAIN AND FANCY CANDIES,

and Dealers in

FOREIGN FRUITS AND NUTS,

No 126 Market st., Bet. Front & Second,

dec6,'67y1. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA,

FOR PURIFYING THE OOD.

The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. Inveterate cases of Scrofulous disease, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination until they were painfully afflicting, have been radically cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develops into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this Sarsaparilla is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this Sarsaparilla: St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, and other eruptions or visible forms of Scrofulous disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia, and the various Ulcerous affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

Syphilis or Venereal and Mercurial Diseases are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. Leucorrhœa or Whites, Uterine Ulcerations, and Female Diseases, are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute Directions for each case are found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. Rheumatism and Gout, when caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also Liver Complaints, Torpidity, Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and Jaundice, when arising, as they often do, from the rankling poisons in the blood. This SARSAPARILLA is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are Languid and Listless, Despondent, Sleepless, and troubled with Nervous Apprehensions or Fears, or any of the affections symptomatic of Weakness, will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Massachusetts.

*Pract

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

SUPPLEMENT.

President's Message.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1869.

At one o'clock and six minutes a joint committee, consisting of Messrs. Wilson and Thurman, on the part of the Senate, and Messrs. Schenck, Dawes and Woodward, on the part of the House, waited upon the President to know if he had anything to communicate to the Houses of Congress.

In response the President sent the following message:

To the Senate and House of Representatives—Gentlemen: In coming before you for the first time as chief magistrate of this great nation, it is with gratitude to the Giver of all Good for the many benefits we enjoy. We are blessed with peace at home and are without entangling alliances abroad to forebode trouble. With a territory unsurpassed in fertility, of an area equal to the abundant support of five hundred million of people, and abounding in every variety of useful minerals, in quantity sufficient to supply the world for generations; with exuberant crops; with a variety of climate adapted to the production of every species of earth's riches and suited to the habits, tastes and requirements of every living thing; with a population of 40,000,000 of free people, all speaking one language; with facilities for every mortal to acquire an education; with institutions, closing to none the avenues to fame or any blessing of fortune that may be coveted; with freedom of the pulpit and press and schools; with a revenue flowing into the national treasury beyond the requirements of government; happily, order is being rapidly restored within our own borders. Manufactures hitherto unknown within our country are springing up in all directions, producing a degree of national independence unequalled by that of any other power. These blessings, and countless others, are submitted to your care and mine, more for safe keeping for the brief period of our tenure of office. In a short time we must each of us return to the ranks of the people who have conferred upon us our honors, and account to them for our stewardship. I earnestly desire that neither you nor I may be condemned by a free and enlightened constituency, nor by our consciences.

Emerging from a rebellion of gigantic magnitude, aided as it was by the sympathy and assistance of nations with which we were at peace, eleven states of the Union were, four years ago, left without legal state governments. A national debt had been contracted; American commerce was almost driven from the seas; the industry of the country had been taken from the control of the capitalists and placed where all labor rightfully belongs, in the keeping of the laborer. The work of restoring state governments loyal to the Union, of protecting and fostering free labor and providing means for paying the interest on the public debt, has received ample attention from Congress. Although your efforts have not met with the success, in all particulars, that might have been desired, yet on the whole they have been more successful than could have been reasonably anticipated.

Seven States which had passed ordinances of secession have been fully restored to their places in the Union. The eighth Georgia, held an election at which she ratified her constitution, republican in form, elected a Governor, members of Congress, a State legislature and all other officers required. The Governor was duly installed and the legislature met and performed all the acts then required of them by the reconstruction acts of Congress. Subsequently, however, in violation of the Constitution which they had just ratified—as since decided by the Supreme Court of the State—they unseated the colored members of the legislature, and admitted to seats some members who are disqualified by the third clause of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, an article which they themselves had contributed to ratify. Under these circumstance I would submit to you whether it would not be well, without delay, to enact a law authorizing the Governor of Georgia to convene the members originally elected to the Legislature, requiring each to take the oath presented by the reconstruction acts, and none to be admitted who are ineligible under the third clause of the fourteenth amendment.

The freedmen, under the protection which they have received, are making rapid progress in learning, and no complaints are heard of lack of industry on their part, where they receive fair remuneration for their labor.

The means provided for paying the interest on the public debt, with all other expenses of the government, are more than ample.

The loss of our commerce is the only result of the late rebellion which has not received sufficient attention from you. To this subject I call your earnest attention. I will not now suggest plans by which this object may be effected, but will, if necessary, make it the subject of a special message during the session.

At the March term, Congress, by joint resolution, authorized the executive to order elections in the State of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, to submit to them the constitutions which had previously been in convention formed, and submit the constitutions, either entire or in separate parts, to be voted upon at the discretion of the Executive. Under this authority elections were called in Virginia. The election took place on the 6th of July, 1869. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor elected have been installed, the Legislature met and did all required by this resolution, and by all the reconstruction acts of Congress, and abstained from all doubtful authority. I recommend that the Senators and Representatives be promptly admitted to their seats—that the State be fully restored to its place in the family of states. Elections were called in Mississippi and Texas, to commence on the 30th of November, 1869, and to last two days in Mississippi and four days in Texas. The elections have taken place, but the result is not known. It is to be hoped that the acts of the legislatures of these states, when they meet, will be such as to meet your approval, and thus close the work of reconstruction.

Among the evils growing out of the rebellion, and not yet referred to, is that of an irredeemable currency. It is an evil which I hope will receive your most earnest attention. It is a duty, and one of the highest duties of government to secure to the citizen a medium of exchange of fixed unvarying value. This implies a return to a specie basis, and no substitute for it can be devised. It should be commenced now, and reached at the earliest practicable moment, consistent with a fair regard to the interest of the debtor class. Immediate resumption, if practicable, would not be desirable. It would compel the debtor class to pay beyond their contracts, the premium on gold at the date of their purchase, and would bring bankruptcy and ruin to thousands. Fluctuations, however, in the paper value of the measure of all values, goldt is detrimental to the interests of trade. It makes the man of business an involuntary gambler, for in all sales where future payment is to be made parties speculate as to what will be the value of the currency to be paid and received. I earnestly recommend to you, then, such legislation as will insure a gradual return to specie payments and put an immediate stop to fluctuation in the value of currency. The methods to secure the former of these results are as numerous as are the speculations on political economy. To secure the latter I see but one way, and that is to authorize the treasury to redeem its own paper at a fixed price whenever presented, and to withhold from circulation all currency so redeemed until sold again for gold.

The vast resources of the nation, both developed and undeveloped, ought to make our credit the best on earth. With a less burden of taxation than the citizen has endured for six years past, the entire public debt could be paid in less than ten years; but it is not desirable that the people should be taxed to pay it in that time. Year by year the ability to pay increases in a rapid ratio, but the burden of interest ought to be reduced as rapidly as can be done without the violation of contract. The public debt is represented in great part by bonds, having from five to twenty and from ten to forty years to run, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. and five per cent. respectively. It is optional with the government to pay these bonds at any period after the expiration of the least time mentioned upon their face The time has already expired when a great part of them may be taken, and is rapidly approaching when all may be.

It is believed that all which are now due, may be replaced by those bearing a rate of interest not exceeding four and one-half per cent., and as rapidly as the remainder become due, that they may be replaced in the same way. To accomplish this it may be necessary to authorize the interest to be paid at either of the three or four of the money centres of Europe, or by any Assistant Treasurer of the United States, at the option of the holder of the bond. I suggest this subject for the consideration of Congress, and also simultaneously with this, the propriety of the redeeming of our currency, as before suggested, at its market value, at the time the law goes into effect, increasing the rate at which currency will be bought and sold, from day to day, or week to week, at the same rate of interest as the government pays upon its bonds.

The subject of tariff and internal taxation will necessarily receive your attention. The revenues of the country are greater than the requirements, and may with safety be reduced; but as the funding of the debt in a four or four and a half per cent. loan would reduce the annual current expenses largely, thus after funding justifying a greater reduction of taxation than would be now expedient, it may be advisable to modify taxation and the tariff in instances where unjust or burdensome discriminations are made by the present laws regulating this subject. I recommend the postponement of it for the present.

I also suggest the renewal of the tax on incomes, but a reduced rate, say three per cent., and this tax to expire in three years. By the funding of the national debt, as here suggested, I feel safe in saying that taxes and the revenue from imports may be reduced safely from sixty to eighty millions per annum at once, and may be still further reduced, from year to year, as the resources of the country are developed.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury shows the receipts of the government for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1869, to be $370,943,747, and the expenditures, including interest, bounties, &c., to be $321,490,597. The estimates for the ensuing year are more favorable to the government, and will no doubt show a much larger decrease of the public debt. The receipts in the treasury, beyond expectations, have exceeded the amounts necessary to place the credit of the sinking fund as provided by law. To lock up the surplus in the treasury and withhold it from circulation would lead to such a contraction of the currency as to cripple trade and seriously affect the prosperity of the country. Under these circumstances the Secretary of the Treasury and myself heartily concurred in the propriety of using all the surplus currency in the treasury in the purchase of government bonds, thus reducing the interest bearing debt of the country, and of submitting to Congress the question of the disposition to be made of the bonds so purchased. The bonds now held by the treasury amount to about seventy-five million dollars, including those belonging to the sinking fund, and I recommend that the whole be placed to the credit of the sinking fund.

Your attention is respectfully invited to the recommendations of the Secretary of the Treasury for the creation of the office of Commissioner of Customs Revenue, for the increase of salary to a certain class of officials, and the substitution of increased National bank circulation to replace the outstanding three per cent. certificates, and most especially to his recommendation for the repeal of laws allowing shares of fines, penalties and forfeitures to officers of the government or to informers.

The office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue is one of the most arduous and responsible under the Government. It falls but little, if any, short of a cabinet position in its importance and responsibilities. I would ask, therefore, for such legislation as in your judgment will place the office on a footing of dignity commensurate with its importance and qualifications of the class of men required to fill it properly.

As the United States is the first of all nations, so, too, the people sympathize with all people struggling for liberty and self-government. But while sympathizing, it is due to our honor that we should abstain from enforcing our views upon unwilling nations, and from taking an interested part without an invitation. In the quarrels between different nations, or between governments and their subjects, our course should always be in conformity with strict justice and law, international and local. Such has been the policy of the administration in dealing with these questions.

For more than a year a valuable province of Spain, and a near neighbor of ours, in whom all our people cannot but feel a deep interest, has been struggling for independence and freedom. The people and government of the United States entertain the same warm feelings and sympathies for the people of Cuba in their pending struggle, that they manifested throughout the previous struggle between Spain and her former colonies in behalf of the latter. But the contest has at no time assumed the conditions which amount to a war in the sense of international law, or which would show the existence of a *de facto* political organization of the insurgents sufficient to justify a recognition of belligereney. The principle is maintained, however, that this nation is its own judge when to accord the rights of belligerency, either to a people struggling to free themselves from a government they believe to be oppressive, or to independent nations at war with each other.

The United States have no disposition to interfere with the existing relations of Spain to her colonial possessions on this continent. They believe that in due time Spain and other European powers will find their interest in terminating those relations and establishing their present dependencies as independent powers, members of the family of nations. The dependencies are no longer regarded as subject to transfer from one European power to another. When the present relation of colonies ceases they are to become independent powers, exercising the right of choice and of self-control in the determination of their future condition and relations with other powers.

The United States, in order to put a stop to bloodshed in Cuba, and in the interest of a neighboring people, proffered their good offices to bring the existing contest to a termination. The offer not being accepted by Spain, on a basis which we believed could be received by Cuba, was withdrawn. It is hoped that the good offices of the United States may yet prove advantageous to the settlement of this unhappy strife. Meanwhile a number of illegal expeditions against Cuba have been broken up. It has been the endeavor of the administration to execute the neutrality laws in good faith, no matter how unpleasant the task—made so from the suffering we have endured from lack of like good faith towards us by other nations.

On the 26th of March last the United States schooner Lizzie Major was arrested on the high seas by a Spanish frigate, and two passengers were taken from it and carried as prisoners to Cuba. Representations of these facts were made to the Spanish government as soon as sufficient information of them reached Washington. The two passengers were set at liberty and the Spanish government assured the United States that the capatin in making the capture had acted without orders, that he had been reprimanded for the irregularity of his conduct, and that the Spanish authorities in Cuba would not sanction any act that could violate the rights or treat with disrespect the sovereignty of this nation. The question of the seizure of the brig, Mary Lowell, at one of the Bahama islands, by Spanish authorities, is now the subject of correspondence between this government and those of Spain and Great Britain. The captain general of Cuba, about May last, issued a proclamation authorizing search to be made of vessels on the high seas. Immediate remonstrance was made against this, whereupon the captain general issued a new proclamation limiting the right of search to vessels of the United States, so far as authorized under the treaty of 1795. This proclamation, however, was immediately withdrawn.

I have always felt that the most intimate relations should be cultivated between the republic of the United States and all independent nations on this continent. It may be well worth considering whether new treaties between the United States and them may not be profitably entered into to secure more intimate relations, friendly, commercia and otherwise.

As the subject of an oceanic canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans through the isthmus of Darien is one in which commerce is greatly interested, instructions have been given to our minister to the republic of the United States of Colombia to endeavor to obtain authority for a survey by the government, in order to determine the practicability of such an undertaking and a charter for the right of way to private enterprise for such a work, if the survey proves to be practicable.

In order to comply with the agreement of the United States as to a mixed commission at Lima for the adjustment of claims, it became necessary to appoint a commissioner and a secretary to Lima in August last. No appropriation having been made by congress for this purpose, it is now asked that one be made covering the past and future expenses of the committee.

The good offices of the United States to bring about a peace between Spain and the South American republics with which she is at warf having been accepted by Spain, Peru and Chili, a congress has been invited to be held in Washington during the present winter.

A grant has been given to Europeans of an exclusive right of transit over the territory of Nicaragua, to which Costa Rica has given its assent, which, it is alleged, conflicts with vested rights of citizens of the United States. The Department of State has now this subject under consideration.

The Minister of Peru having made representations that there was a state of war between Peru and Spain, and that Spain was constructing, in and near New York, thirty gunboats which might be used by Spain in such a way as to relieve the naval force of Cuba, so as to operate against Peru, orders were given to prevent their departure. No further steps having been taken by the representative of the Peruvian government, to prevent the departure of these vessels, and I not feeling authorized to detain the property of a nation with which we are at peace, on a mere executive order, the matter has been referred to the courts to decide.

The conduct of the war between the Allies and the Republic of Paraguay has made the intercourse with that country so difficult that it has been deemed advisable to withdraw our representatives from there.

Towards the close of the last administration a convention was signed at London for the settlement of all outstanding claims between Great Britain and the United States, which failed to receive the advice and consent of the senate to its ratification. The time and circumstances attending the negotiation of the treaty were favorable to its acceptance by the people of the United States, but its provisions were wholly inadequate for the settlement of the grave wrongs that had been sustained by this government, as well as by its citizens. The injuries resulting to the United States by reason of the course adopted by Great Britain during our late civil war, in the increased rates of insurance, in the diminution of exports and imports and other obstructions to domestic industry and production, in its effects upon the foreign commerce of the country, in the decrease and toansfer to Great Britain of our commercial marine, in the prolongation of the war and the increased cost both in treasure and in the lives of its suppressors, could not be adjusted and satisfied as ordinary commercial claims which continually arise between commercial nations; and yet the convention treated them simply as such ordinary claims, from which they differ more widely in the gravity of their character than in the magnitude of their amount. Great as is that difference, not a word was found in the treaty, and not an inference could be drawn from it to remove the sense of the unfriendliness of the course of Great Britain in our struggle for existence, which had so deeply and universally impressed itself upon the people of this country. Believing that a convention thus misconceived in its scope, and inadequate in its provisions, would not have produced the hearty, cordial settlement of the pending questions which alone is consistent with the relations which I desire to have established between the United States and Great Britain, I recognized the action of the Senate in rejecting the treaty to have been wisely taken in the interest of peace and as a necessary step in the direction of a perfect and cordial friendship between the two countries. A sensitive people, conscious of their power, are more at ease under a great wrong, wholly unatoned, than under the restraint of a settlement which satisfies neither their ideas of justice nor their grave sense of the grievance they have sustained. The rejection of the treaty was followed by a state of public opinion on both sides which I thought not favorable to an immediate attempt at renewed negotiation I accordingly so instructed the minister of the United States in Great Britain, and found that my views in this regard were shared by Her Majesty's ministers. I hope that the time may soon arrive when the two governments can approach the solution of this momentous question with an appreciation of what is due to the rights, dignity and honor of each, and with the determination not only to remove the causes of complaint in the past, but to lay the foundation of a broad principle of public law which will prevent future differences, and tend to firm and continued peace and friendship. This is now the only grave question which the United States has with any foreign nation.

The question of renewing a treaty for reciprocal trade between the United States and the British Provinces on this continent, has not been favorably considered by the administration. The advantages of such a treaty would be wholly in favor of the British Provences, except possibly a few engaged in the trade between the two sections. No citizen of the United States would be benefited by reciprocity. Our internal taxation would prove a protection to the British producer, almost equal to the protection which our manufacturers now receive from the tariff. Some arrangements, however, for the regulation of commercial intercourse between the United States and the Dominion of Canada may be desirable.

The commission for adjusting the claims of the Hudson Bay and Puget's Sound agricultural company upon the United States has terminated its labors. The award of six hundred and fifty thousand dollars has been made, and all right and titles of the company on the territory of the United States have been extinguished, and deeds for the property of the company have been delivered. An appropriation by Congress to meet this sum is asked.

The commissioners for determining the northwestern land boundary between the United States and the British possessions, under the treaty of 1856, have completed their labors, and the commission has been dissolved.

In conformity with the recommendation of Congress, a proposition was early made to the British government to abolish the mixed courts created under the treaty of April 7th, 1868, for the suppression of slave traders. The subject is still under negotiation.

It having come to my knowledge that a corporate company, organized under British laws, propose to land upon the shores of the United States and operate there a sub-marine cable under a concession from his Majesty the Emperor of the French, of an exclusive right for twensy years of telegraphic communication between the shores of France and the United States, with the very objectionable feature of subjecting all message conveyed thereby to the scrutiny and control of the French government, I caused the French and British legations at Washington to be made acquainted with the probable policy of Congress on the subject, as foreshadowed by the bill which passed the Senate in March last. This drew from the representatives of the company an agreement to accept, as the basis of their operations, the provisions of that bill or of such other enactments on the subject as might be passed during the approaching session of Congress; also to use their influence to secure from the French government a modification of their concession, so as to permit the landing of any cable belonging to any company incorporated by the authority of the United States or any state of the union, and on their part not to oppose the establishment of any such cable. In consideration of this agreement I directed the withdrawal of all opposition by the United States to the landing of the cable, and to the working of it, until the meeting of Congress. I regret to say that there has been no modification made in the company's concession, nor so far as I can learn, have they attempted to secure one. Their concession excludes the capital and the citizens of the United States from competition on the shores of France. I recommend legislation to protect the rights of citizens of the United States, as well as the dignity and sovereignty of the nation against such an assumption. I shall endeavor to secure by negotiation an abandonment of the principle of monopolies in ocean telegraph cables. Copies of correspondence are herewith furnished.

The unsettled political condition of other countries less fortunate than our own, sometimes induces their citizens to come to the United States for the purpose of being naturalized. Having secured this they return to their native country and reside there without disclosing this change of allegiance. They accept official positions of trust or honor, which can only be held by citizens of their native land. They journey under passports describing them as such citizens, and it is only when civil discord, after years, perhaps, of quiet, threatens their persons or their property, or when their native State drafts them into military service, that the fact of their change of allegiance is made known. They reside permanently from the United States; they contribute nothing to its resources; they avoid the duties of its citizenship, and they only make themselves known by a claim of protection. I have directed the diplomatic and consular offices of the United States to scrutinize carefully all such claims of protection. The citizen of the United States, whether native or adopted, is entitled to its complete protection. While I have a voice in the direction of affairs I shall not consent to imperil the sacred right by conferring it upon fictitious or fraudulent claimants.

On the accession of the present administration it was found that the minister for North Germany had made propositions for the negotiation of a convention for the protection of emigrant passengers, to which no response had been given. It was concluded that to be effectual all the maritime powers engaged in the trade should join in such a measure. Invitations have been extended to the cabinets of London, Paris, Florence, Berlin, Brussels, the Hague, Copenhagen, and Stockholm, to empower three representatives at Washington to simultaneously enter into negotiations, and to conclude with the United States conventions, identical in form, making uniform regulations as to the construction of the parts of vessels to be devoted to the use of emigrant passengers; as to the quality and quantity of food; as to the medical treatment of the sick, and as to the rules to be observed during the voyage, in order to secure ventilation, to promote health to prevent intrusion, and to protect the females, and providing for the establishment of tribunals in the several countries, for enforcing such regulations by summoning process.

Your attention is respectfully called to the law regulating the tariff on Russian hemp, and to the question whether to fix the charges on Russian hemp higher than they are fixed upon manilla is not a violation of your treaty with Russia, placing her products upon the same footing with those of the most favored nations.

Our manufactures are increasing with wonderful rapidity under the encouragement which they now receive, with the improvements in machinery already effected and still increasing, causing machinery to take the place of skilled labor. To a large extent our imports of many articles must fall off largely within a few years. Fortunately, too, manufactures are not confined to a few localities as formerly, and it is to be hoped, will become more and more diffused, making the interest in their success equal in all sections. They give employment and support to hundreds of thousands of people at home and retain with us the means which otherwise would be shipped abroad.

The extension of railroads in Europe and the east is bringing into competition with our agricultural products like products of other countries. Self interest, if not self preservation, therefore, dictates caution against disturbing any industrial interest of the country. It teaches us also the necessity of looking to other markets for the sale of our surplus. Our neighbors south of us and China and Japan should receive our special attention. It will be the endeavor of the administration to cultivate such relations with these nations as to entitle us to their confidence and make it their interest, as well as ours, to establish better commercial relations.

Through the agency of a more enlightened policy than that heretofore pursued towards China—largely due to the sagacity and efforts of our own distinguished citizens—the world is about to commence largely increased relations with that populous and hitherto exclusive nation. As the United States have been the initiators in the new policy, so they should be the most earnest in showing their good faith in making it a success.

In this connection I advise such legislation as will forever preclude the enslavement of the Chinese upon our soil, under the name of coolies, and also prevent American vessels from engaging in the transportation of coolies to any country tolerating the system. I also recommend that the mission of China be raised to one of first-class.

Upon my assuming the responsibilities of chief magistrate of the United States, it was with the conviction that three things were essential to its peace, prosperity and fullest development. First among these is strict integrity in fulfilling all our obligations; second, to secure protection to the person and property of the citizen of the United States in each and every portion of our common country wherever he may choose to move, without reference to original nationality, religion, color or politics, demanding of him only obedience to the laws and proper respect for the rights of others; third, union of all the states, with equal rights indestructible by any constitutional means. To secure the first of these Congress has taken two essential steps:

First. In declaring, by joint resolution, that the public debt should be paid, principal and interest, in coin; and second, by providing the means for paying. Providing the means, however, could not secure the object desired without a proper administration of the laws for the collection of the revenues and an economical disbursement of them. To this subject the administration has most earnestly addressed itself, with results, I believe, satisfactory to the country.

There has been no hesitation in changing officials in order to secure an efficient execution of the laws. Sometimes, too (where in a mere party view undesirable political results were likely to follow from any hesitation in sustaining efficient officials), against remonstrances wholly political.

It may be well to mention here the embarrassments possible to arise from leaving on the statute book, the so called tenure of office act, and to earnestly recommend its total repeal. It could not have been the intention of the framers of the constitution when providing that appointments by the president should require the consent of the senate, that the latter should have the power to retain in office, persons placed there by Federal appointment against the will of the president. The law is inconsistent with a faithful and efficient administration of the government. What faith can an executive have in officials forced upon him, and in those whom he has suspended for reason? How will such officials be likely to serve an administration which they know does not trust them? For the second requisite to our growth and prosperity, time and a firm and most humane administration of existing laws, amended from time to time as they may prove ineffective, or prove harsh and unnecessary, are probably all the more required. The third cannot be obtained by special legislation, but must be regarded as fixed by the constitution itself, and gradually acquiesced in by force of public opinion.

From the foundation of the government to the present the management of the original inhabitants of this continent—the Indians—has been a subject of embarrassment and expense, and has been attended with continuous robberies, murder and wars. From my own experience upon the frontiers, and in Indian countries, I do not hold either the legislation or the conduct of the whites who come most in contact with the Indians, blameless for these hostilities. The past, however, cannot be undone, and the question must be met as we now find it. I have attempted a new policy towards these wards of the nation—they cannot be regarded in any other light than as wards—with fair results, so far as tried, and which I hope will be attended ultimately with great success. The society of Friends are well known as having succeeded in living in peace with the Indians in the early settlements of Pennsylvania, while their white neighbors of other sects in other sections were constantly embroiled. They are also known for their opposition to all strife, violence and war, and are generally noted for their strict integrity and fair dealing. These considerations induced me to give the management of a few reservations of Indians to them, and throw the burden of selecting of agents upon the society itself. The result has proved most satisfactory. It will be found more fully set forth in the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

For superintendents and Indian agents not on the reservations, officers of the army were selected. The reasons for this were numerous. When Indian agents are sent there or were there, troops must be sent also. The agent and the commander of troops are independent of each other, and are subject to orders from different departments of the government.

The army officer holds a position for life—the agent one at the will of the President. The former is personally interested in living in harmony with the Indians and in the establishment of a permanent peace, to the end that some portion of this life may be spent within the limits of civilized society. The latter has no such personal interest, another reason is an economic one, and still another hold which the government has upon a life officer to secure faithful discharge of duties in carrying out a given policy. The building of railroads and the access thereby given to all the agricultural and mineral regions of the country is rapidly bringing civilized settlement into contact with all tribes of Indians.

No matter what ought to be the relation between such settlements and the aborigines, the fact is they do not harmonize well, and one or the other must give way in the end. A system which looks to the extinction of a race is too horrible for a nation to adopt without entailing upon itself the wrath of all Christendom and engendering in the citizen a disregard for honor, life and the rights of others—dangerous to

society. I see no substitute for such a system except in placing all the Indians on large reservations as rapidly as can be done, and giving them absolute protection there as soon as they are fitted for it. They should be induced to take their lands in severalty and set up a territorial government for their own protection. For full details on this subject, I call your special attention to the report of the secretary of the interior and the commissioner of Indian affairs.

The report of the Secretary of War shows the expenditures for the year ending the 13th of June, 1869, to be $80,644,042, of which $23,382 310 was disbursed in the payment of debts contracted during the war, and is not chargeable to current army expenses. His estimate of $34,531,031 for the expenses of the army for the next fiscal year is as low as it is believed can be relied on. The estimates of bureau officers have been carefully scrutinized and reduced wherever it has been deemed practicable. If, however, the condition of the country should be such by the beginning of the next fiscal year as to admit of a greater concentration of troops, the appropriation asked for will not be expended. The appropriations estimated for river and harbor improvements and for fortifications are submitted separately. Whatever amount Congress may deem proper to appropriate for these purposes will be expended.

The recommendation of the General of the army that appropriations be made for the forts at Boston, Portland, New York, Philadelphia, New Orleans and San Francisco, is concurred in.

I also ask your special attention to the recommendation of the General commanding the military division of the Pacific for the sale of the seal islands of St. Paul and St. George, Alaska territory, and suggests that it either be complied with, or that legislation be had for the protection of the seal fisheries from which a revenue should be derived

The report of the Secretary of War contains a synopsis of the reports of the heads of bureaus, of the commanders of military divisions, and of the districts of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, and the report of the general of the army in full. The recommendations therein contained have been well considered and are submitted for your action.

I, however, call special attention to th recommendation of the chief of ordinance, for the sale ot arsenals and lands no longer of use to the government; also to the recommendation of the secretary of war, that the act of the 3d of March, 1869, prohibiting promotions and appointments on the staff corps of the army, be repealed. The extent of the country to be garrisoned, and the number of military posts to be occupied is the same with a reduced army as with a large one, and the number of staff officers required is more dependant on the latter than the former conditions.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy, accompanying this, shows the condition of the navy when this administration came into office, and the changes made since. Strenuous efforts have been made to place as many vessels in commission (or render them fit for service if required) as possible, and to substitute the sail for steam whilst cruising, thus materially reducing the expenses of the navy and adding greatly to its efficiency.

Looking to our future I recommend a liberal, though not extravagant policy towards this branch of the public service.

The report of the Postmaster General furnishes a clear and comprehensive exhibit of the operations of the postal service and of the financial condition of the Postoffice Department, ending the 30th of June, 1869. The ordinary postal revenues for the year ending the 30th of June, 1869, amounted to eighteen millions three hundred and forty-four thousand five hundred and ten dollars, and the expenditures to $23,698,131, showing an excess of expenditures over receipts of 85,353,620. The excess of expenditures over receipts for the previous year amounted to $6 437,992; the increase of revenues for 1869 over those of 1868 was $2,052,909, and the increase of expenditures was $967,538; the increased revenue in 1869 exceeded the increased revenue in 1868 by $906,336, and the increased expenditures in 1869 was $2,527,570 less than the increased expenditure in 1868, showing, by comparison, this gratifying feature of improvement, that while the increase of expenditure over the increase of receipts in 1868 was $2,439,535, the increase of receipts over the increase of expenditures in 1869 was $1,084,374.

Your attention is respectfully called to the recommendation made by the Postmaster General for authority to change the rate of compensation to the main trunk railroad lines for their services in carrying the mail; for having post route maps executed; for reorganizing and increasing the efficiency of the special agency service; for the increase of the mail service on the Pacific, and for establishing mail service under the flag of the Union on the Atlantic; and most especially do I call your attention to his recommendation for the total abolition of the franking privilege. This is an abuse from which no one receives commensurate advantage. It reduces the receipts for the postal service from twenty-five to thirty per cent., and largely increases the service to be performed. The method by which postage should be paid upon public matter is set forth fully in the report of the Postmaster General.

The report of the secretary of the interior shows, that the quantity of public lands disposed of during the year ending the 30th of June, 1869, was 7,656,152 acres, exceeding that of the preceding year by 1,010 407 acres; of this amount 2,899,544 acres were entered under the homestead laws, and the remainder was granted to aid in the construction of works of internal improvement approved to the state as swamp lands and located with warrants and scrip. The cash receipts from all sources were $1,472,886; exceeding those of the preceding year, $284,140.

During the last fiscal year 23,196 names were added to the pension rolls, and 4,376 dropped therefrom, leaving at its close, 187,963. The amount paid to pensioners, including the compensation of disbursing agents, was $28,422,884, an increase of $4,411,993 on that of the previous year. The munificence of Congress has been conspicuously manifested in its legislation for soldiers and sailors who suffered in the recent struggle to maintain that unity of government which makes us one people. The additions to the pension rolls of each successive year since the conclusion of hostilities, result in a great degree from the defeated amendments of the act of July 14, 1862, which extended its provisions to cases not falling within its original scope. The large outlay which is thus occasioned is further increased by the more liberal allowance bestowed since that date upon those who in the line of duty were wholly or permanently disabled. Public opinion has given an emphatic sanction to these measures of Congress, and it will be conceded that no part of our public burden is more cheerfully borne than that which is imposed by this branch of the service. It necessitates, the next fiscal year, in addition to the amount justly chargeable to the naval pension fund, an appropriation of $30,000,000.

During the year 1869 the Patent Office issued 13,762 patents, and its receipts were $886,389, being $213,926 more than the expenditures. I would respectfully call your attention to the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior for uniting the duties of supervising the education of freedmen with the other duties devolving upon the commissioner of education. If it is the desire of Congress to make the census, which must be taken during the year 1870, more complete than heretofore, I would suggest early action upon any plan that may be agreed upon. As Congress at its last session appointed a committee to take into consideration such measures as might be deemed proper in reference to the census and to report a plan, I desist from saying more.

I recommend to your favorable consideration the claims of the Agricultural bureau for liberal appropriations. In a country so diversified in climate and soil as ours, and with a population so largely dependent upon agriculture, the benefits that can be conferred by properly fostering the bureau are incalculable.

I desire respectfully to call the attention of Congress to the inadequate salaries of a number of the most important officers of the government in this message. I will not enumerate them, but will specify only the Justices of the Supreme Court. No change has been made in their salaries for fifteen years, and within that time the labors of the court have largely increased and the expenses of living have at least doubled during the same time. Congress has twice found it necessary to increase largely the compensation of its own members, and the duty which it owes to another department of government deserves, and will undoubtedly receive its due consideration.

There are many subjects not alluded to in this message which might with propriety be introduced, but I abstain, believing that your patriotism and statesmanship will suggest the topics of the legislation most conducive to the interests of the whole people. On my part I promise a rigid adherence to the laws and their strict enforcement.

U. S. GRANT.

REPORT

OF THE

GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

WASHINGTON, December 5.—General Sherman, in his report submitted to Congress to-day, opposes any further reduction of the army. He says the entire army is on duty, and he has constant calls for more troops, which cannot be granted. He calls the president's earnest attention to this matter, that Congress may be appealed to not to diminish the military establishment because of this great extent of country; the unsettled character of a large region measured north, south, east and west by thousands of miles; the acts of Indians who inhabit this region, and the growing necessities of affording greater protection to the roads that traverse this region, and the mining and agricultural interests therein. While the nation at large is at peace, a state of *quasi* war continues to exist over one-half its extent, and troops therein are exposed to labors, murders, fights and dangers that amount to war. Withdrawing or largely diminishing the troops in Texas, the Indian country, Arizona, New Mexico, Montana, Idaho or Alaska, as well as in some parts of the southern states, would, he believes, result in a state of things amounting to anarchy.

He refers to the labors and exposures of the officers and men, and hopes that they will receive the assurance to which they are fairly entitled that their labors are appreciated. Officers have been required to do the duties of Indian agents, sheriffs, etc., foreign to their military training, and have done this duty without murmur and with marked intelligence. Never, he says, has he known the army officers so poor, but they hope by the appreciation of the currency their compensation will soon become more satisfactory. Any diminution of their pay would result in the loss of the services of every good officer, to the extreme damage of the army.

General Sherman advises the adoption by Congress of the new army regulations as prepared by the special board of officers. In referring to army consolidation, he says there are five hundred unattached officers, of whom one hundred and fifty-six are awaiting orders. The number of retired officers is one hundred and seventy-seven. He urges that cavalry and artillery regiments be officered alike in regimental and company organizations, and asks for an extra lieutenant for cavalry companies. He argues that it is unjust that the reduction of the army should fall exclusively on the infantry arm of the service, and recommends that after congress has enacted the necessary laws, the President assemble a board of disinterested general officers, to whom shall be committed the whole matter of reduction and reorganization.

General Sherman comments upon what he calls the absurdity of the staff of the army making the reports to the secretary of war. If this is continued, he says, we have the absurdity of the general commanding the army, with his chief staff officers reporting to somebody else. He hopes for legislation that will allow the officers of the army to call upon the general for troops instead of the president.

He advocates an increase of pay for the soldiers. He recommends that forts covering the cities of Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans and San Francisco be completed as soon as possible. He calls attention to the earnest recommendations of General Thomas, that Sea island of Alaska, St. Paul and St. George be sold to the cheapest bidder. He is informed that parties in San Francisco are ready to bid several millions of dollars, which, he says, would go far towards indemnifying the government for this otherwise poor and costly country.

"But, father, you know love makes time fly," said an enthusiastic daughter, who was arguing in favor of a longer bridal trip than usual. "Yes, my dear, I know it does at first; but you will find that in the end time will make love fly."

REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY OF WAR.

WASHINGTON, December 6.

The report of General Belknap, Secretary of War, which was submitted to Congress to-day, opens with a tribute to the memory of General Rawlins.

The Secretary then explains that few recommendations will be made at length, as the duties of the office were assumed but a few days prior to the date of this report—November 20. He, however, refers to the material matters of the reports presented to him. Referring to the report of the General of the Army, he says:

There are twelve departments and three districts, each under the command of a general officer, and the departments are formed into four military divisions, commanded by the four generals next in rank to the General of the Army. The regular army consists of five regiments of artillery, ten of cavalry, twenty-five of infantry, the battalion of engineers, and the corps of cadets. All the regiments are on duty.

The Secretary endorses a recommendation of General Sherman, that legislation be had enacting the rules and articles of war adopted by the board convened in conformity with the act of Congress of July 28, 1866, and approving the new regulations compiled in June, 1868. The Secretary then continues, still referring to General Sherman's report:

He indorses the recommendations of the Adjutant General of the army for the repeal of so much of section 6 of the act of March 3, 1869, as prohibits further appointments or promotions, leaving the organization of the Adjutant General's department as it was fixed by section 10 of the act of July 28, 1866. An increase to the number of Assistant Inspector Generals is recommended. With regard to the Bureau of Military Justice, the Secretary says:

The Judge Advocate General reports the number of records of military courts received, renewed, and registered to be 14,943.

Of the Quartermaster General, the report states that the clerical force of this office has been reduced so low, by late legislation, as to seriously retard the public business; and to provide for the settlement of accounts some increase in the force is necessary. A building capable of accommodating all the bureaus of the War Department, fire proof and secure, is much needed. Military records of great value are exposed to destruction, and are so scattered as to impede and delay the public business. The monthly rental of buildings and lots occupied by buildings owned by the United States amounted to $4,264 19, being a yearly rental of $50,954 28. The railway companies to which the military railroad material of the Quartermaster's Department was sold on credit at the end of the war, incurred a debt originally of $7,591,406. Interest has increased this amount to $9,000,000 about one-half of which has been paid but some railroads being in default, and showing no disposition to meet their obligations, suit has been lately ordered to be brought against them. But few vessels have been owned by this department during the year. The railroads of the country having declined to adhere to the war rates of transportation, have been paid during the fiscal year their general tariffs, with a classification o military supplies settled in conference at a convention of general freight agents. There have been paid for water transportation during the year, $1,424,222 82, and for railroad transportation, $2,253,304 30. Of this amount, $933,166 21 was paid to the Pacific railroads, one-half being paid in cash and the other half retained in the treasury to meet the interest on the bonds guaranteed by the United States. During the year 96,000 persons, 3,800 animals, and 62,000 tons of stores have been moved by water, and 69,000 persons, 14,000 animals, and 40,000 tons of stores by railroad; 27,000 tons of stores have been moved by contractors for wagon transportation. The Pacific railroad has occupied some of the principal routes of former wagon transportation, and has saved the government much money in supplying the posts along its line. By arrangements between the departments of War and the Interior, supplies for the Indian service are now transported by the Quartermaster's Department on routes in the Indian Territory, the actual cost under the contract being refunded to the War Department out of the appropriation of $2,000,000 for the pacification of the Indians, granted April 10, 1869. Although the amount of clothing and equipage on hand at the end of the war has been reduced by sales and issues, there still remains a stock valued at over $42,000,000. The general depots have been reduced to four, and at only two of them is there any large collection of material, viz: at the Schuylkill arsenal, on the Delaware, and at Jeffersonville, on the Ohio. The latter is being drawn upon constantly, but it still contains over $14,000,000 worth of war material. There are 72 national cemeteries, and 313 local post or private cemeteries in which soldiers lie buried. The titles of 71 of the national cemeteries have been approved as perfect by the Attorney General; 322 607 interments are reported, of which 171,946 have been identified. The expenditure on this work has been nearly $3,000,000 during the year; 5,855 animals were purchased, and 3,492 were sold. These latter produced the sum of $223,338. Subsistence supplies for the army have been mainly procured in the large market cities of the country. The average cost of the ration at these markets has been about 23c. Efforts to procure salt meats on the Pacific coast for troops stationed there have met with great success, supplies of excellent quality having been obtained at favorable prices. Tobacco, at an average monthly value of $19,000, has been furnished to the troops at cost prices, and the Freedmen's Bureau has been supplied with stores to the value of nearly $250,000, most of which has already been paid for, and the remainder is in progress of refunding at the Treasury. The issues to Indians at various points have amounted to more than $150,000, and at the request of the Interior Department, stores valued at $37,000 were issued to destitute Osages and others, to prevent starvation during the winter. Under an arrangement between the War Department and the Department of the Interior, the Indian Department is being furnished with food for the Indians on several reservation on the Missouri river and in the Indian Territory. The ration so furnished is prescribed or approved by the Interior Department, and its value is to be repaid from appropriations made by section 4 of the act of April 10, 1869. There has been paid $27,621 75 as commutation on rations to Union soldiers while prisoners of war. Claims for supplies furnished the army during the war, amounting to $2,899,806 13, have been received, of which $288,033 87 have been allowed, and $2,581,061 13 have been rejected. During the fiscal year 11,007 accounts and returns have been received, from various offices, of which 11,787 have been examined and referred to the Third Auditor for final settlement. A change in the army ration, by extending the variety of articles, and also in the manner of disposing of the savings of soldiers' messes and bakeries would be of advantage. A change in the law is recommended so as to allow officers of the line when acting as assistant commissioners of subsistence $20 per month in addition to their pay, instead of $20 less one ration per day, now allowed.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR WORKS

have progressed as rapidly as the means appropriated for their execution allowed. The appropriation in April last of $2,000,000 for these works was distributed in accordance with the law so as to subserve the interests of commerce. The survey of Northern and Northwestern lakes has progressed commensurately with the amounts appropriated for conducting it. The Lake Superior survey is drawing to completion. It has developed many new harbors of refuge, and made known dangers to navigation highly important to the commercial interests of the States dependent upon the water line of communication for the transportation of cereals and ores.

Reconnoissances and geographical and geological explorations and surveys have been continued during the year in the territory west of the Mississippi river, and the information thus obtained is supplied to the troops occupying that section of the country. The survey of the Colorado of the West has not for special reasons been resumed. Collateral surveys now in progress may furnish evidence of the necessity of the survey of the upper portions of the river and of the improvement of the lower portion as a line of military supply and of travel and transportation from the mines of Southern Nevada. The geological survey, just completed from Sierra Nevada to the Rocky mountains, is fruitful in valuable results, especially in relation to the mining regions and to the extent of the coal formation. It also furnishes other scientific data of great interest.

Liberty arsenal, Missouri, has been sold during the year, under authority of the act of July 28, 1868, and realized the sum of $8,012 50. The St. Louis arsenal will be sold under the same act as soon as it can be spared, but certain buildings thereat should be reserved from sale and devoted to general army purposes. The sale of the Harpers Ferry armory property will take place on November 30, 1869. The Rome arsenal, the Champlain arsenal, the Mount Vernon arsenal (Alabama), the Appalachicola arsenal and the North Carolina arsenal are recommended to be sold. It is advisable that this should be done, and that the captured lands in Shreveport, Louisiana, in Marshall and Jefferson, Texas, and in Marion and Davis counties, Texas, should be similarly disposed of. A principal arsenal of construction and deposit and a powder depot are recommended to be established on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and in the valley of the Mississippi. The sale of some of the present eastern arsenals is suggested as a means to raise funds wherewith to establish the principal arsenal for the Pacific coast. Rock Island is the principal point for the principal arsenal for the valley of the Mississippi. Powder depots should be established on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. The army will probably be able to absorb the cadets as fast as they graduate, it being but two-fifths larger than the now authorized number, while the army has more than doubled in the meantime.

Upon the question of raising the standard of admission, he remarks that every addition to the list of preparatory qualifications necessarily restricts the circle from which can be drawn, and that the present list embraces all the attainments that can be obtained by a very large majority of the youth of the country.

Since the standard was raised by law in 1866, the rejections for want of the necessary educational requirements have increased from 15 per cent. to 27 per cent. As a substitute for the other recommendations of the Board, the Inspector proposes schools of application for the several arms, such as exist in Europe and have always been favored by military officers here, and the nucleus for two of which are to be found in the artillery school at Fortress Monroe and one of the three engineer depots already established. He gives various reasons for his proposition; principal among them the ready and economical application of facilities already at hand, and the depressing influence upon the cadets of a long residence amid unchanging scenes and unvarying modes of life, study and discipline. The estimates for the support of the academy during the coming fiscal year amount to $332,264 20, of which $212,019 20 is for pay and allowances of instructors and cadets.

The division commanded by Lieutenant General Sheridan embraces the Departments of Dakota, the Platte and the Missouri, commanded respectively by Major General W. S. Hancock, Brevet Major General Augur and Brevet Major General Schofield. These three departments cover a territory of great extent, in which most of the civilized, semi-civilized and wild Indians abide, and include the States of Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, and the Territories of Colorado, New Mexico, Wyoming, Utah, Dakota, Montana and the Indian. The administration of these departments has been ably and economically conducted, but the number of troops now on duty in them is deemed insufficient, with the present reduced strength of companies, to meet the wants of the service. Although there have been numerous depredations in this division, the condition of Indian affairs is very much better than last year. The policy of reservations adopted by the Indian Department is, in the judgment of Gen. Sheridan, the only policy that will put an end to Indian murders and depredations. Every effort is made to avoid the necessity of punishing the savages, with the strong hope that they may settle down on their reservations, and adopt a more peaceful and civilized life. The system of supplying the wild bands under the present Indian management is working well. The Indian receives all that the government intends he should, and can have no plea of bad faith to urge as an excuse for a return to his former habits.

The current expenditures of the Medical Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, were $233,561 21. The total expenditures of that department, including "war debts" and "refundments," was $708,305 36, and the available balance on hand at the close of the year was $1,792 050 73. The health of the troops has been good. The total number of cases on the sick list during the year was 104,235. The average number constantly on sick list report was 2,367, or about 5-42 per cent. The number of deaths was 548; of discharges for disability, 1,128. The number of commissioned medical officers for duty on June 30, 1869, was 161, being an average of one medical officer to 204 men. The number of posts was 239, besides detachments and outposts. There are now two vacancies of surgeons and forty-two of assistant surgeons in the medical corps The experience of the past three years has shown that the present organization of the medical staff is satisfactory, but that even were all the vacancies in it filled it would still be barely adequate to the demands made upon it.

The Paymaster General presents the following summary exhibit: Balance in the hands of paymasters at the beginning of the fiscal year, July 1, 1868, $5,981,578 14; received from Treasury during the fiscal year, $36,245,000; received by paymasters from other sources, exclusive of sums transferred among themselves, $238,193 06; total to be accounted for, $42,464,770 20. Accounted for as follows: Disbursements to the regular army, $18,678,250 61; disbursements to military academy, $181,258 78; disbursements to volunteers, back pay and bounties, $19,918,635 43; total disbursements, $38,782,144 82; amount refunded to Treasury, $48,948 37; balance in hands of paymasters June 30, 1869, $3,633,677 01; total $42 464,770 20. There remain now in service only sixty regular paymasters authorized by the act for the reorganization of the army passed July 28, 1866.

The disbursements for reconstruction purposes are $2,613,293 16, and the balance in hands of paymasters October 2, 1869, is $110,643 79. The total amount disbursed by the pay department for additional bounties, including those settled by the Second Auditor and paid by the department on treasury certificates from the beginning to the 30th June last, $57,220,150.

Some more buildings are required at Jefferson Barrick, and are recommended to be paid for out of the proceeds of the sale of the St. Louis Arsenal.

With reference to the Freedmen's Bureau the Secretary repeats what has already been published in General Howard's report. The expenses of the bureau were met the first year with the proceeds of rents, sales of crops, school taxes and tuition, and sale of "Confederate States" property. The amount received from all these miscellaneous sources was $1,865,615 80, and from appropriations by Congress since July, 1866, $11,084,750, making a total of $12,850,395 80 received from all sources. The expenditures, including the accounts of the "Department of Negro Affairs," from June 1, 1865, to August 31, 1869, have been $11,194,028 16.

The Secretary recommends the reorganization of the West Point Military Academy on an enlarged basis, with an increased number of cadets, to be divided into two classes, one to pursue an ordinary course of military instruction and to be returned to the walks of civil life upon their graduation.

The cost of military reconstruction in the First District (Virginia) for the year ending September 30, 1869, was $146,902 86.

In the Fourth District, the cases of violence offered the regularly constituted authorities were not numerous.

In the Fifth military district, Indian raids during the year have been unusually bold, and it is believed commanded in most instances by white men. Heavy damages to the citizens in live stock and property have resulted, but the loss of life has been small, amounting to about twenty-six persons. The troops in the district could not be used in the protection of the citizens against the Indians on account of their being required to carry out reconstruction.

The number of cases tried by military commission, under section 3 of the act of March, 1867, from October 30, 1868, to September 38, 1869, is 59, of which 21 were convicted and 38 acquitted.

The number of murders and other crimes in Texas, has diminished during the past year.

The report closes with the following statement of appropriations, expenditures and estimates: There was carried to the surplus fund June 30, 1869, the sum of $58,239,174 93. The actual expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, were, including the Freedmen's Bureau, $56,761,732 16, to which must be added for old war debts paid the sum of $23 882,310 60, making the total expenditures $8,774,042 76. Of the above there was expended for reconstruction purposes $406,519 18. There was appropriated for the service of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, $37,538,851 08. The estimated deficiencies are $2,940,000 00. The total estimate of military appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1869, is $34.431,031 39. In the foregoing estimate the amounts originally presented by the heads of bureaus have been materially reduced, and any appropriation smaller in amount than that asked for would fail to meet the necessary wants of the departments. The following estimates are submitted separately, and are given for the consideration of Congress, as presented by the Chief of Engineers: For fortifications, $4.196,300; for rivers and harbors, $7.961,900. Total, $12 158,300. As to the fortifications, I urge the appropriations asked for the forts near the larger cities named in the report of the General of the Army, to wit: Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, New Orleans and San Francisco.

In the town of S——, Maine, lived some years ago a couple who had got tired of the jars and troubles of wedded life, and mutually resolved to end them. But being rather short of this world's goods, they hardly felt like paying out the money necessary to obtain a divorce. So they went to the old gentleman who joined them in the bonds of matrimony some years before, and desired him to untie the knot. The worthy old squire scratched his head and thought a moment, and told them there was no way but to go to court: "But hold," said he, "I have it. You promised to live together until death should you part. Come out into the yard." Then seizing a cat that sat in the doorway, he direted John to take her by the tail and Jane by the head and pull her apart. Then lifting a sharp axe, he said: "Now death doth you part." The axe fell and the couple were divorced.

TO CURE AND SMOKE BACON.—At this season of the year, all our farmers are preparing to salt their hams and bacon, so we propose to give them a receipt whereby salting and smoking can be done in one simple and short process. Many of our housewvies are forced to depend upon their neighbors for conveniences to smoke with. Those of us who own smoke houses know how difficult it is to smoke just right. By this process all trouble is avoided. Take a large sized butter-firkin, cask or barrel, according to the quantity of meat you desire to smoke. Place it over a fire of corn cobs with the corn on. Meat smoked in this way is higher flavored, the corn seeming to produce a better taste than cobs, or wood, or green walnuts. Let the tub smoke from five to six hours. To one hundred pounds of meat take eight pounds of salt, two pounds of coarse brown sugar, or three pints of molasses, and two ounces saltpetre. Rub a little fine salt into the hams and shoulders, then put the meat into the smoked tub, cover it with water, turn in the salt, sugar and saltpetre, cover closely, and set in a cool place where it will not freeze. If a scum rises on the brine turn it off, scald and add a little more salt. If desired to keep through the summer, in the early spring smoke the tub three hours longer, put back the meat and turn on the brine when cold.

In a month after pickling, the hams will be ready for use. They can be kept in the brine all summer, and if a ham is cut, return it to the tub for further use.

Beef and tongues can be kept in the same manner, and there is no danger from insects. In six or seven weeks the beef is packed and smoked enough to dry. This is the surest and most expeditious way of salting and smoking pork and beef, and if once tried will always be adopted.

DISTANCES AT ORCHARDS.—Much discussion has taken place in relation to the proper distances apart to set apple trees in orchards. Many western farmers prefer placing them near together as a protection from cold winds, and fifteen and twenty feet have been recommended. This close planting has proved the value of shelter, and while the trees are young a larger amount of fruit is obtained from an acre. But when the trees become larger and older these advantages in a great measure disappear. It is therefore proposed to thin them out by successively removing the supernumeraries, until double distance is obtained. Thus the shelter and larger crops are obtained in the earlier years of the orchard, and more space and light when it becomes older. The disadvantages are, the greater difficulty of cultivating, and greater exhaustion of the soil. We observe a statement of J. Pennington, of Macon, Michigan, in the *Western Rural*, that he has orchards set out twenty years ago, which have so crowded each other that the fruit has become small and stunted, and he is thinning the trees out. But they are not so good in form, nor will they probably become nearly so perfect and symmetrical as if set out thirty or thirty-five feet apart and allowed to grow and develop under full exposure to light and air. But where shelter is a necessity, it may nevertheless be best to set thick at first unless timber belts are employed to screen the young trees from fierce winds.—*Country Gentleman.*

COMPOST HEAPS.—It is often recommended that when manure is thrown into heaps in a field it should be covered with a layer of earth to prevent the escape of the ammonia. The experiments of Dr. Voeleker, at the royal agricultural college at Cirencestel, in England, have established the fact that the evaporation of ammonia from large heaps of manure, goes on but slightly; for the reason that during the composition of manure, certain organic acids are formed at the same time the ammonia is evolved and then immediately unite with the ammonia, forming non-volatile compounds. There is an active escape of ammonia from the interior of large heaps, where the heat is too great for the chemical changes above referred to; but as it approaches the exterior parts of the heaps, where the heat is very much less, the ammonia is completely taken up by the organic acids and retained. There will be but a trifling escape of ammonia while there is sufficient moisture to retain it, for water absorbs and retains many hundred times the bulk of ammonia gas at the ordinary temperatures. These non-volatile compounds, from being highly soluble in water, are liable to be washed away by every rain storm, giving the well-known brown color to the drainings of manure heaps.—*American Agriculturist.*

WHAT FOWLS TO KEEP.—The choice of breeds is so much a matter of fancy, that one can hardly advise another about them without a long dissertation. Brahmas are good layers, sitters and mothers and are great favorites; heavy fowls, active, but will not fly; flesh good. Light Brahams are not very expensive; dark now, are quite so. White Lezhorns are presistent layers, do not sit, fly like pigeons; very pretty, nice, economical fowls. Of French fowls, select Houdans, which are good sized, speckled, homely fowls, presistent layers, and hardy; excellent for the table. If you must be economical, buy two trios of the breed you prefer, and a lot of common fowls, selecting light colored, large bodied, feather-legged pullets, next spring save the your pure pullets, and you will stock your yard with forty or fifty fowls with little expense. Should you wish a breed of more fancy fowls, you have your choice among Polands of various colors, Hamburgs, etc., which are great layers; Cochins, which are not superior to Brahmas; Black Spanish, which lay the handsomest eggs laid by any fowl, and many of them, are very beautiful, but delicate, as are also the Creve Coeurs and La Fleche breeds, which excel most others as layers and table fowl.—*American Agriculturist.*

A little girl got to school in Danbury, Connecticut, the other morning just as it commenced, and her teacher said: "You are just in time, Sussie." Then, turning to the other schollars, she asked, "In time for what children?" A hand went up, and an intelligent boy thus signified he had solved the problem. "Well, Thomas, just in time for what?" "Lanigan's ball!" shouted the promising youth.

A lady made a call upon a friend who had recently been married. When her husband came to dinner she said: "I have been to see Mrs. ——." "Well," replied the husband, "I suppose she is very happy." "Happy! Well, I should think she ought to be; she has a camel's-hair shawl, two-thirds border."